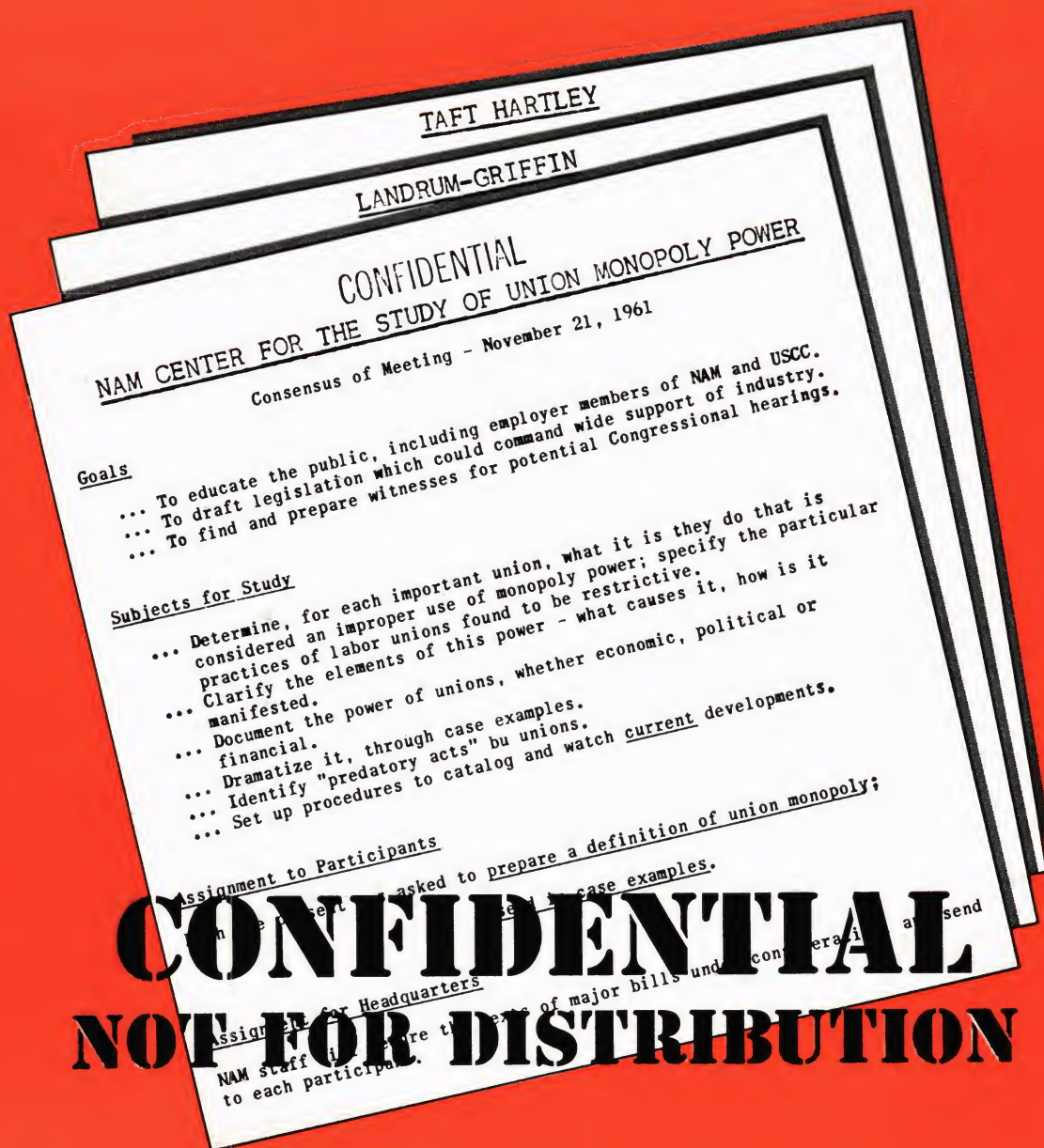


OCTOBER, 1962



**Powerful Conspiracy
Plots Final Ruin
For Labor Unions**



The Teamsters Salute **PHOENIX**

PHOENIX, capital city of Arizona, in the space of less than 100 years has grown from a lonely hay camp to the largest city between the Rocky Mountains and the West Coast. In the last census (1960) Phoenix showed a population of 439,170, up from 106,000 in 1950.

The city was first settled in 1864 by pioneer John Y. T. Smith as a camp to supply hay for cavalry horses at nearby Fort McDowell. An English adventurer and scholar, Lord Darrel Duppa, is credited with naming the city after seeing the prehistoric ruins and canals of the Hohokam Indians. Lord Duppa suggested the name "Phoenix" after the mythical bird that was consumed by fire every 500 years and immediately arose resplendent from its ashes.

Climate is one of the city's prime assets since the surrounding Valley of the Sun receives 86 per cent of all possible sunshine—an average 209 clear days a year.

The three principal economic assets of Phoenix are tourism, agricultural and light industry.

Because of its splendid climate, the Valley of the Sun is the focal point of one of the fastest growing vacation businesses in the country. In 1960, it accounted for \$145,000,000 and helps to bring some 75,000,000 visitors to Phoenix every year.

To accommodate this heavy influx of tourists, Phoenix has one of the best transportation systems of any city its size. An extensive modernization program is now under way at busy Sky Harbor Airport and will include a new \$3 million terminal and longer runways. Phoenix also stands in the center of a web of modern highways, has two railroads, two bus lines and some 30 interstate freight trucking companies.

Some 523,000 acres are under cultivation in Maricopa County which rates fifth in the United States in dollar value of its crops. Each year, the region produces an estimated \$170,000,000 in crops. All farming is made possible by irrigation.

Since the end of World War II a new source of wealth has been threatening the dominance of agriculture and tourism in the Valley of the Sun. That is industry. At the end of the war the annual income from manufacturing in the Valley of the Sun was less than \$20,000,000 a year. Today it is estimated at more than \$350,000,000 a year and accounts for about one-half of the state's total from this source.

The TEAMSTER takes pleasure in saluting Phoenix, Ariz., and the 6,979 members of the four Teamster local unions of Joint Council 71.

America's Cities—No. 31 in a Series



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THE INTERNATIONAL *Teamster* DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

Volume 59, No. 10

October, 1962

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The International Teamster has an average monthly circulation of 1,550,000 and an estimated readership of over 4 million (based on average impartial surveys of periodicals). It is the largest labor publication in the world.

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Dangers of Party Labels

PERHAPS the biggest trouble labor has today is its entanglement with party labels, and its allegiance to one party or another.

Traditionally, working men and women in this country have turned to the Democratic party for relief from oppression, and there is a good case to be made for the Democrats during the terms of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman.

It was during the Democratic Administrations of Roosevelt that Americans won the right to organize and bargain collectively, and because their cause was just, giant strides were made toward economic justice.

Yet, a case can be made, too, on the facts, that it was during a Democratic administration with a Democratic majority in congress that Taft-Hartley was passed. It was during a Republican administration that Landrum-Griffin was passed, yet Democrats held a large majority in both the senate and the house of representatives.

The Democratic majority prevails as we approach the November 6th elections, and no less than 11 proposals have been introduced in the Congress to place labor unions under the anti-trust laws. Not all of the proposals have been introduced by Republicans.

So, it would seem that the greatest mistake a working man or woman could make in next month's election is to hang to the traditional premise that because a politician runs under the banner of the Democrats he will be a friend of the laboring class.

The cruel fact remains that a vote by a Democrat for a Landrum-Griffin or a Taft-Hartley Act counts just as much as a similar vote by a Republican.

The cruel fact remains that at every Democratic national convention since passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, that party has written a party platform calling for repeal of Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley giving legality to state 'right-to-work' laws. Section 14(b) is still on the books.

I say it is time to turn back to the political advice of Samuel Gompers. He didn't advocate that

we vote for Democrats. He didn't advocate that we vote for Republicans.

He advocated that we reward our friends and punish our enemies at the polls.

Of course, the key word in Gompers's advice is friend. And the record will show that we have friends in the GOP as well as in the Democratic party.

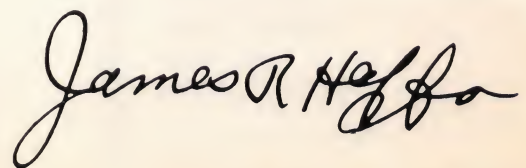
We have worked long and hard to establish our DRIVE units throughout the country, throughout the International Union. Many of our officers and many of our rank-and-file have worked long and hard to make the Teamsters an effective force on election day.

It would be tragic, indeed, to throw all of our DRIVE effort on election day to one party or another, simply voting the party label as so many of us have done in the past.

To make our political units at the local union and joint council level effective, I suggest that we ask not whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican, but rather, is he a friend of labor?

Let's find out whether or not he will stand up against those advocating anti-trust laws for labor. Let's find out if he honestly advocates repeal of the repressive sections of Landrum-Griffin and Taft-Hartley. If he meets those tests, along with others, we should not reject him simply because he happens to be a Republican.

Management is getting good mileage out of its legislative effort. Labor today is under legislative attack, and we can only stem the tide if we begin a program of voting for the man because of what he believes, and not necessarily only because he happens to belong to one party or another.



STATE OF THE UNION

24,000 Dissatisfied

N.Y. CWA Members Want in IBT

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has begun a campaign to organize 24,000 plant workers of the New York Telephone Co., scattered throughout New York state.

General President James R. Hoffa said the drive would continue through next January, preceding a mid-winter election the National Labor Relations Board is expected to hold at which plant workers will choose their bargaining agent.

Details of the campaign were announced by Harold J. Gibbons, IBT executive vice president, who heads a newly-formed Teamster Communications Division.

The division already is answering the appeal of 17,000 Western Electric installers, now members of the Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO, who are seeking Teamster membership.

Another organization drive is moving ahead among 17,000 telephone plant workers in northern California. A third concerns 2,000 accounting workers in Illinois. The Californians are CWA members seeking affiliation while the Illinois workers belong to an independent union.

The New York telephone plant workers have been represented by CWA for the past 18 months after a closely contested election involving a pair of independent unions.

Hoffa charged that a wave of discontent with the CWA first became evident among Western Electric workers a year ago. They sought out the Teamster president with a request to join the IBT.

"Our international union," said Hoffa, "embarked on this campaign and set up a Communications Division as a result of repeated appeals from the members and officers of 17 CWA local unions."

He said the response had been gratifying, adding:

"We are bringing this organizing campaign to the New York area because of similar appeals from unhappy CWA telephone workers."

Gibbons detailed the complaints of

the plant workers that CWA has let Bell System employees "fall further and further behind workers in other industries."

Gibbons said:

"An analysis of current contract settlements made by the Bureau of

BULLETIN

N.Y.-N.J. Freight Settlement Reached

As this issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER went to press, Teamster General President James R. Hoffa announced from New York City that settlement has been reached in freight negotiations for 57,000 Teamsters in 12 local unions in the New York-New Jersey area.

Settlement climaxed weeks of negotiations, and was based on area-wide patterns already established in other contract areas.

The basic agreement provides for a 25-cent wage package, retroactive to September 1, 1962, with additional monies provided for increasing health and welfare and pension benefits. This fringe money will be used by the local unions involved to improve benefits where they are needed.

One highlight of the new agreement is the standard \$5 piggyback penalty payment by the operators for all trailers hauled by rail, barge, or containers carried by air. This provision is a protection for workers displaced by piggyback freight operations.

With the announcement of the settlement, all truckers in the New York-New Jersey area were operating, and the contract represented a minimum of disruption of freight service to the heavy populated New York-New Jersey areas.

In addition to the basic 25-cent wage package, there were additional increases in certain classifications in line with the union's goal of standardizing rates of pay for equal work in all parts of the country.

A full report of the settlement will be carried in the next issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER.

National Affairs, an independent agency, shows that median wage settlements for trucking and warehousing for the first quarter of 1962 amounted to 19.8 cents per hour compared with 7.4 cents per hour for all industries and all unions.

"Communications was 6 cents per hour. Last year Communications was 5.4 cents per hour. This is a shocking

comparison which illustrates the effectiveness of Teamster negotiators over CWA negotiators."

Immediate goals for the New York state phone workers include better pay, a 35-hour week, improved vacation schedules, paid hospitalization and life insurance, more paid holidays, and a pension plan.

Teamster Executive Board Adopts Solidarity Resolution

Teamster area vice presidents heard progress reports from General President Hoffa, General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, from the Teamster legal staff and from DRIVE at the regular quarterly IBT board meeting held September 5th through 7th in Miami Beach.

Out of the board meeting, came an expression of Teamster solidarity as two resolutions empowered Hoffa and English to take whatever steps are necessary to ward off raids by other unions. One resolution referred to Philadelphia, the other was national in scope.

The Philadelphia resolution was similar to one earlier adopted by Joint Council No. 53 in Philadelphia against raiding tactics by dissident groups

aided by the AFL-CIO Seafarers International Union.

Amid reports and press rumors that the Teamsters were going to agree to merging the Flight Engineers into the organization, Hoffa announced that there were no such plans.

Hoffa reported that the Engineers are not only the victims of automation and technological advance in the jet age, but also were the victims of bad and cold-blooded recommendations of Presidential fact finding commissions.

The three-day board meeting concerned itself with routine business, acted on jurisdictional matters, appeals from local unions and joint councils, and heard reports of organizational success around the country.

Teamster President Hoffa and Vice

President Murray W. Miller took time out to attend a meeting of Teamster Communications Division Local 1001 in Miami, where 75 former CWA members listened to an address by Hoffa.

They cheered wildly when Hoffa told them that persons picketing outside the hotel to protest the meeting would not be available if a picket line were necessary to increase wages, better conditions, and to secure shorter hours.

Jt. Council 73 Holds 14th Meet

NEW JERSEY Teamsters Joint Council No. 73 last month in Atlantic City, held its 14th annual convention and heard an array of speakers, including Teamster General President James R. Hoffa, address themselves to the powerful anti-union forces at work today.

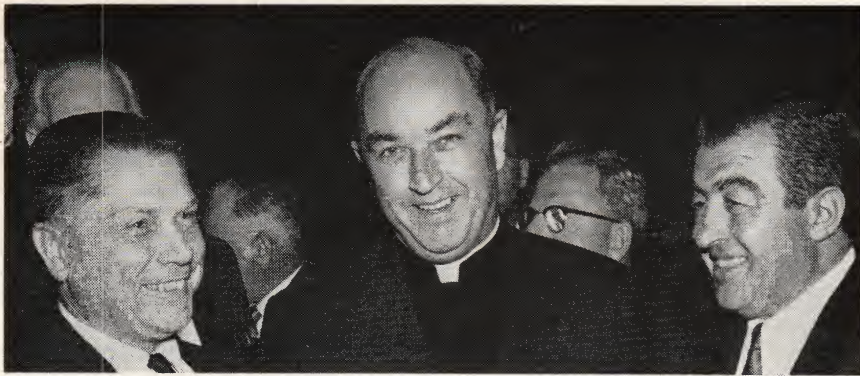
Welcoming delegates to the annual convention, Joint Council No. 73 President Anthony Provenzano, stated:

"As our great International Brotherhood has progressed and assured better standards of living for over 1,720,000 members, so have the local unions of Joint Council No. 73, for their part, marched on to bring about greater job and pay benefits for the Teamsters of New Jersey. The record is a proud one. Our agreements speak for themselves."

Ex-CWA Members Hear Hoffa



Teamster President James R. Hoffa took time out from a busy executive board schedule last month to address new members of Teamster Local 1001, of the Communications Division, at a Miami hotel. Local 1001 was formerly composed of CWA members in nine states who recently voted overwhelmingly to bolt the CWA and affiliate with the Teamsters. Approximately 2400 installers for Western Electric are involved.



President of the Josephine Provenzano Scholarship Fund is Father Philip Hoover, center, of the St. Benedict Abbey, in Newark, N. J. He is shown here with Teamster President Hoffa and Joint Council No. 73 President Anthony Provenzano. Set up to aid Teamster children in higher education, the fund is also administered by Ted Nalikowski, of Teamster Local 478, and Clarence Frankel, of the Cooper-Jarrett Corporation.

Outlining the purpose of the convention, Provenzano reminded delegates they were assembled "to review the problems of the past year; to consolidate and continue our Teamster unity for all the days to come.

"For in our unity lies our greatest strength; in such dedication we can face up to, and surely overcome the obstacles ahead."

With that charge, Provenzano, also a vice president of the International Union, opened the four day meeting.

Although primarily concerned with the advancement of collective bargaining, the convention addressed itself to a host of resolutions, dealing with participation in civil defense programs; a rededication to highway safety both in personal automobiles and in company equipment; a \$1.50 federal minimum wage; state legislation to encourage and facilitate registration of voters;

state legislation for a professional drivers' law.

A resolution to be introduced in the New Jersey state legislature memorializing Congress to repeal the Landrum-Griffin Act; legislation limiting the disqualification of economic strikers for unemployment benefits to four weeks; resolution directing the council to take whatever steps are necessary to extend full civil rights and job opportunities to all, regardless of race, religion, color, or national origin.

A resolution promoting the shop card and the union label; one calling for creation of a National Commission on Automation Unemployment; renewed support for passage of a King-Anderson type of bill providing medical care for the aged; federal legislation increasing exemption allowances for dependents from \$600 to \$1200 for income tax purposes.

Honored for 25 years of service to the Teamster movement at the recent convention of Teamster Joint Council No. 73, Anthony Provenzano stands behind a decorated resolution praising his activities. At right, Teamster General President James R. Hoffa. At left, Dominick Calabrese, secretary-treasurer of Local 641. Signators to the resolution all made a contribution to the Josephine Provenzano Scholarship Fund, set up last year in honor of "Tony's" mother...



McClellan Votes Against Steel Contempt

Senator John McClellan, who branded as guilty those labor leaders who exercised their constitutional right not to testify against themselves when before his committee, has voted a green light for businessmen to thumb their noses at congressional subpoenas.

As a member of the senate judiciary committee, McClellan voted not to cite for contempt four steel companies which refused to supply records subpoenaed by the Kefauver anti-trust and monopoly subcommittee.

Although he waved an implied threat to cite labor leaders before his committee with contempt if they did not comply, McClellan said he'd heard no convincing argument why the steel industry should be singled out for investigation.

Sen. Estes Kefauver, encouraged by the Kennedy administration to investigate steel, following the President's battle with the industry over its attempted price hike, found that the Administration too had little heart for citing the industry for contempt.

McClellan's stand with management gave considerable substance to the charge that there is a legislative double standard in this country—one for management, and a different one for labor.

McClellan truly ran amuck of his own prejudice when he failed to vote for contempt. He proved once again that he is the darling of the anti-labor set and chief proponent in this country of the plantation economy, with favors for the rich and legislative wrath for the poor.

Chemical Workers to Leave Independent Union for IBT

IN ST. LOUIS, during the past month, the case for independent unionism was dealt a severe blow as nearly 700 chemical workers began serious steps to jettison their independent status and tie on to the bargaining strength of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Employees of Mallinckrodt Chemical Workers there were back on the job following a two week strike, after turning to the Teamsters for support. They struck to protest a speedup and unsafe working conditions.

Harold J. Gibbons, Teamster executive vice president and secretary-treasurer of Local 688 in St. Louis, met with the group and told them:

"It is simply not enough to be a member of an independent union." Unless you begin with enough strength behind you and enough resources to command the company's respect, you're not about to get collective bargaining."

Gibbons maintained that such management abuses as the speedup and resultant unsafe working conditions would not have appeared had the workers been represented by a strong international union.

If the meeting was turbulent, as reported by the St. Louis Post Dispatch, with many members demanding that the question of affiliation with the Teamsters be immediately voted upon, a later meeting proved more turbulent.

With more than 500 of the production workers present at a later meeting in the Teamster headquarters, a motion to bar any contracts or agreements with the company until a National Labor Relations Board election on Teamster affiliation is completed was overwhelmingly passed.

Although billed as only an "informational" meeting, those attending demanded a vote on the motion not to enter into negotiations with the company until affiliation with the Teamsters had been decided.

Gibbons told the group that more than 500 had already signed cards authorizing the NLRB to hold the election, and that a petition for the election will be filed October 1, 1962. The present contract, due to expire in December, is a bar to an election until that time, under NLRB rules.

Meanwhile, Mallinckrodt workers were back on the job, after having

been fired during the strike, with a 10-point agreement governing working conditions at the plant.

"We have straightened out a lot of differences," said Walter Schlittler, president of the independent union. "I think we understand each other much better now."

He credited assistance from the Teamsters as a major factor in settling the dispute and had high praise for Gibbons.

Both management spokesmen and workers now feel that affiliation of the independent union with the Teamsters is now merely a formality.

As usual, standing on the sidelines, was the Seafarers International Union, asking to be heard. But the Mallinckrodt workers quickly indicated that their interest was in the Teamsters, and not in a water-logged AFL-CIO affiliate.

Another CWA Local Defects

Another giant step in the efforts of 17,000 Western Electric Installers to cast off the bargaining ties with the Communication Workers of America and affiliate with the Teamsters developed late last month on the West Coast.

Members of CWA 9490, representing approximately 1,000 installers in Northern California and Nevada, voted more than 10 to 1 to drop their ties with the CWA and to affiliate with the Teamsters.

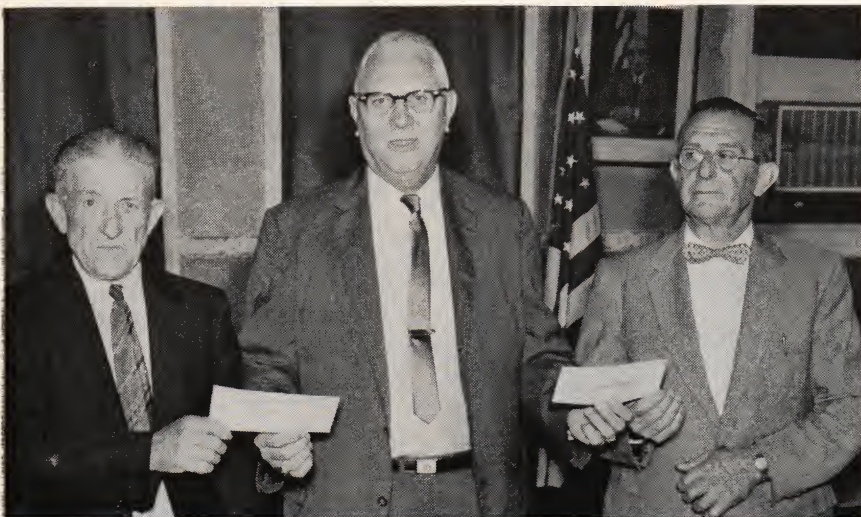
Teamster's communication division charter No. 1002 has been issued to the group, according to IBT Executive Vice President Harold J. Gibbons, who heads the Teamster communication division.

It was the second issuance of a Teamster communication's division charter, the first going to CWA Local 3290 which previously had voted to join the Teamsters. CWA Local 3290 represented approximately 2500 installers in nine southern states, who are now represented by Teamster Local No. 1001.

Meanwhile, communication division organizers reported that the drive of the installers to come over to the Teamsters from the CWA gathered steam rather than slowing down.

Ken Silvers, organizer for the division, reported that Teamsters are being enthusiastically received by installers throughout the Bell Telephone system, and he credited the heavy barrage of anti-Teamster propaganda

Local 992's First Retirees



First to retire under the Hagerstown Motor Carriers and Teamsters new pension plan were Harvey R. Domer (left) and Walter I. Deibert (right) receiving initial checks from E. W. Butler, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 992 in Hagerstown, Md. The pension plan pays \$200 monthly for 60-year-old retirees employed at least 20 years with any of the participating companies.

being circulated by the CWA and the Bell system as helping swing the installers over.

Said Silvers: "This anti-Teamster propaganda talks about everything but

the poor wages and conditions which caused the break with the CWA in the first place. CWA and Bell don't want to talk about present wages, hours, and working conditions."

Teamsters Score Big Victory At Large Colorado Cannery

In one of the largest organizing victories in Colorado during the last 10 years, Teamster Local No. 452 has won bargaining rights for employees of Kuner-Empson Co., with canneries in Grand Junction, Longmont, Brighton and Greeley.

During the peak of the canning season, the bargaining unit will consist of approximately 1,000 employees.

Also contesting for the bargaining right was the AFL-CIO Cannery Workers Union, but it was never really in the race as the final National Labor Relations Board tally showed.

The long campaign was climaxed successfully late in September when the NLRB counted votes from the four locations. The NLRB had directed the election be held and ruled that since the company's operations are seasonal, the vote would be held after the peak season began late in June.

Local No. 452 officials are now meeting with employees to draft a

proposal to submit to management in the near future.

Kuner-Empson employees have been represented in the past by a federal charter, but this is the first time they have tied their bargaining strength to an international union. They join a long list of cannery employees affiliated with the National Cannery Division of the International Union through their local unions.

• Nazar Contract

Teamsters Local 20 in Toledo, Ohio, recently negotiated a new agreement providing plant-wide raises of from 14 to 22 cents an hour through May 1, 1964.

Inequity raises in the pact ranged between 11 and 30 cents an hour with employees receiving an average of \$100 each in pay hikes retroactive to last March.

The contract also included premiums, new grievance procedure, and health and welfare benefit improvements.

Thirion Dies

Harold Thirion, a 50-year member of the Teamsters Union and director of the IBT National Division of Building Material and Construction Drivers, died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 15 after a long illness.

Thirion, a native of Collinsville, Ill., had been a Teamster member



Harold Thirion

since the age of 13 when he worked in his hometown as an ice and coal wagon driver out of old Local Union No. 3.

General President James R. Hoffa said he was "shocked" to hear of Thirion's death and added: "He was one of our most loyal, knowledgeable, and competent officers. We will miss him. It will be very hard to fill his shoes."

Thirion had headed the Building Material and Construction Drivers Division since joining the Washington headquarters staff in 1953 when the division was established. Prior to that he had been an International Representative from 1946 onward in Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois.

He was first elected to office as president of his Local Union in 1932. Thirion, buried in Collinsville, was survived by a daughter, four sisters and one brother.

As news of Thirion's death spread throughout organized labor and industry, telegrams of sympathy and shock flooded the International Union office, in testimony to the high regard in which the long-time trade unionist was held in both labor's ranks and in the industry's with which he dealt for the membership.

A "V" for Victory



Teamster organizers in Denver displayed the victory sign after winning bargaining rights for 1000 Colorado cannery employees. Left to right, Ed Toliver, organizer, Jt. Council 54; Cal Lindsay, Local 452; Dave Sweeney, Western Conference organizer; Don Sutton, Local 452; Fred Jones, Jt. Council 54; Ernie Jones, Western Conference; Charles F. Lindsay, Local 452 secretary-treasurer and Jt. Council 54 president; and Al Mangan, Local 452. Not pictured, John Teel, Jt. Council 54 organizer.

Evansville Champions



Pictured here is Teamster Local No. 215's "slow-pitch" baseball team which recently won the Evansville, Indiana, city championship. The team is the recipient of a fine trophy awarded by the Evansville Public Recreation Commission. Shown with team members are H. Glyn Aud, Local 215 secretary-treasurer, and Team Manager Edwin Stephens, a driver for A and H Truck Lines.

New Freight Agreement Set In Central Pennsylvania

A package that will add approximately \$6 million to the pay envelopes of 7,000 Teamsters in the next two years has been negotiated by eight locals in Central Pennsylvania, with 70 firms affiliated with the Central Pennsylvania Motor Carriers Conference, Inc.

The successful negotiations, with Teamster President Hoffa participating, extended peaceful relations in the area to more than 16 consecutive years.

Local union officials credited Hoffa with lending "guidance on certain clauses important to a national pattern in the freight industry."

In addition to the money package, important gains in the fringe areas of health and welfare and pensions were also won.

Also assisting was Thomas Flynn, chairman of the Eastern Conference of Teamsters and members of his staff.

Joint Council 53 was represented by John L. Smith, vice president and business agent. Central Pennsylvania

locals include Reading Local 429; Wilkes-Barre Local 401; Scranton Local 229; York Local 430; Milton Local 764; Lancaster Local 771; Allentown Local 773; and Harrisburg Local 776.

• Johnson Sequel

There was an interesting sequel to *The International Teamster* story last month about an astounding break-through at the Howard Johnson restaurant chain—a break-through that resulted in a first-contract pay raise of 61 per cent for the lowest paid employees at Johnson's ice cream plant in Brockton, Mass.

It was the story of a classic campaign of union organizing, worker preference (the NLRB vote was 42-8 in favor of the IBT), and company resistance.

When the smoke cleared, the 50 Johnson warehousemen and drivers supplying 28 delicious flavors to the restaurant chain's New England divi-

sion, gained 95 and 30-cent hourly pay hikes. Retroactive pay checks went as high as \$1,896.

As *The International Teamster* rolled off the press with the Johnson story on page 7, a news story broke in the *New York Times* financial section. The *Times* story indicated the restaurant chain could well afford the pay gains brought by Teamsters Union negotiations, for "HJ" went on the "Big Board." That is, the "HJ" symbol was included on the stock ticker tape—blue chip recognition of success.

The *Times* story told how Howard Johnson Co., with 630 restaurants and 131 motor lodges across the country, grossed \$102,381,000 last year with net earnings of slightly more than \$4 million. First-half earnings this year were totaled at \$1,776,000.

Simultaneously, Howard Johnson, Sr., announced plans to ultimately build 1,500 more restaurants and 1,500 more motor lodges.

• Cabbies Pick IBT

Sixty-nine driver-owners and dispatchers of the Town Taxi, Inc., in Rochester, N. Y., have cast their collective bargaining lot with Teamster Local 933, in another of a long and growing list of instances in which workers choose the Teamsters over the Seafarers International Union.

In the National Labor Relations Board election, Local 933 received 51 votes, the SIU 11, one voter wanted no union, and six ballots were challenged by the participants.

Commenting on the election, Thomas E. Flynn, IBT vice president and director of the Eastern Conference of Teamsters, stated "Local 933 did an excellent job in this campaign, and is to be congratulated, especially in view of the fact that the SIU had 60 applications signed at this company when the campaign began.

• 391 Starts Paper

Teamster Local 391 in Greensboro, N. C., plans to distribute the first issue of its new four-page tabloid size newspaper to 3,700 members this October.

Stan Willard, Local 391 president, said the newspaper to be known as "Voice of Teamster Local 391," will be published monthly.

IBT Scores Big For Illinois Highway Crew

Three thousand maintenance equipment operators employed by the Illinois Highway Department recently gained heavy wage increases through Teamsters Union organizing and negotiating.

The gains included a \$66 pay hike for monthly employees and 38 cents an hour for hourly employees. The understanding also provided for a check-off on union dues and initiation fees, which, so far as is known, is the first check-off that any union has been able to get from the State of Illinois.

John T. O'Brien, IBT Vice President, noted in a letter to General President James R. Hoffa that the agreement was made possible through the consideration of "friendly and liberal politicians."

General Organizer Ray Schoessling, Dave Sark, assistant to O'Brien, and Organizer Hawk Hughes worked more than a year to achieve the success.

Schoessling said Teamster solidarity increased across the state as the Illinois MEO members joined Local Unions in their areas.

• Tire Store Pact

Teamsters Local 165 in Sacramento, Calif., recently negotiated a two-year contract providing a 40-cent hourly pay increase package for members working in tire stores and recapping shops affiliated with the Tire Dealers Assn., major rubber companies, and various independent firms.

Ten-cent hourly pay hikes will be applied at four different periods during the two years. Also gained were one additional holiday making a total of 8 paid holidays yearly, three weeks' vacation after 10 years, and five days paid sick leave annually.

John Sheridan, Western Automotive Trades Division director, and Don Milonich, Local 165 secretary-treasurer, headed the negotiating team. They reported settlements also for members of Teamster Locals 431 and 439 employed in the tire industry in Fresno and Stockton.

McClellan, Bobbie Duck Arkansas Vote Fraud

There's one thing about Attorney General Bobbie Kennedy and Sen. John McClellan (D-Ark.)—they're consistent to the point of predictability.

Too busy conducting vendettas against unbending labor unions, Bobbie and the Senator tossed a citizen's charge of political hoodlumism and corruption back and forth like a hot potato.

Arkansas state election laws were allegedly violated in Conway county 35 miles north of Little Rock. Instead of encouraging local action, Sen. McClellan appealed to the attorney general to intercede in Conway county. Apparently, he wanted to keep his factional skirts clean at home.

But Bobbie answered his labor-hating cousin that the Justice Department lacked "jurisdiction to intercede" in a Conway county primary election. One of the FBI's great strengths is its ability to enter any kind of case in the country under some sort of federal law.

The result of the Kennedy-McClellan juggling act is that to date a "courthouse gang" continues to dominate Conway county from the seat at Morrilton, Ark. The gang's record in recent months includes physical beatings, telephone threats, property damage, ballot box stuffing, police intimidation, judicial prejudice, phony tax sales, and so on.

When Gene Wirges, editor and publisher of the Morrilton *Democrat* weekly newspaper, asked for help from McClellan, he specified the need for federal marshals to "insure the safety" of citizens in the coming election.

Wirges asserted that Conway county officers had threatened the populace "with the possibility of several killings on election day." He added that a declaratory judgment had been issued to prohibit poll watchers to make the sheriff and deputies immune from citizen action.

Attorney General Bobbie kind of put McClellan on the spot by advising that "the limited facts as stated were insufficient to establish federal jurisdiction since it is indicated that violation of only state and no federal laws is involved."

In other words, things were so questionable in McClellan's home state at primary time that the Kennedy Administration couldn't afford taking a chance on getting the royal robes muddled up. The Arkansas Senator was left holding the bag, but that didn't bother him for he just dropped it and walked away.

Editor Wirges' tale of what happened was told in the Sept. 8 issue of *The Nation* in an article entitled, "The Editor vs. the Sheriff." He related in some detail how an entrenched political machine had been rolling the county's electorate flat for years and that the citizens, having become aroused, began to fight back.

The "courthouse gang," in perfect condition from years of experience in pushing people around, put on its armor and retaliated in earnest. As Wirges concluded in his article, "as for me personally, there's not much more the machine can do."

He explained that his newspaper's advertisers had been harassed, his employees threatened, his suppliers discouraged, and that he himself had been beaten. "Phone calls," wrote Wirges, "come in the middle of the night, and there's no one on the line."

Just before the county election said Wirges, "I appealed to local courts, the prosecuting attorney, the attorney general of Arkansas, even to Gov. Faubus. Recently I took my pleas and complaints to the FBI, Department of Justice, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Senate Investigator John McClellan.

"I'm still waiting for help."

• Alaska Contract

Major employers of Teamsters Union members in Alaska have agreed in contracts negotiated with Local 959 in Anchorage to provide employees with annual physical exams, a dental care program, and improved health and welfare benefits along with pay increases.

Jesse L. Carr, Local 959 secretary-treasurer, called the physical examination clause "a very progressive step because it permits periodic checkups for members and assures employers that workers will be in top condition to perform their tasks."

The three-year agreement also included 17-cent hourly pay increases across-the-board for each year. A re-opener was included for consideration of working conditions and the health and welfare language at the end of two years.

In other gains, holidays were increased from one to nine days annually and an additional six days' sick leave was granted to bring the total to 18 days annually.

Vacation schedules were improved and there was a tightening of contract language protecting the workers against overloading as well as heavy and bulky cargo.

Essentially the same conditions were negotiated in Local 959 contracts with members employed by RCA at the military installations in Clear, Alaska, and in Teamster jurisdictions at Skagway harbor.

• Edmonton Gain

Teamsters Local 514 in Edmonton recently negotiated three weeks paid vacation for members having five or more years' service at Federated Cooperatives, Ltd.

Walter Doskoch, Local 514 secretary-treasurer, said the two-year contract also included for the first time language that spelled out the work week with specific pay guarantees.

The wage gain was 10 cents an hour. Other benefits included 10 paid holidays yearly.

• Poly-Party Pact

Teamster Local 464 members recently ratified an agreement with four dairy companies employing some 800 workers in the Vancouver, B. C., area.

Teamster Scores City Council For Anti-Union Maneuver

The folly of state "right-to-work" laws, and perhaps even the motives of those who advocate the open shop, was never more vividly underlined than in a recent letter to the editor of the Lynchburg, Va., *Advance*, by a Teamster member.

Edgar R. Whitmore, member of Local 171, in Roanoke, Va., was moved to write the editor when he saw a story relating the Lynchburg City Council's order to city employees not to join unions and authority given its city managers to take what steps he thinks necessary to see that the order is enforced.

Teamster Whitmore immediately wanted to know "what goes here" in the Old Dominion State with its "right-to-work" law which says a person may or may not join the union of his choice. He wrote:

"It seems to me that the Lynchburg papers are so proud of the so-called 'right-to-work' law, or as I call it the 'right-to-scab' law, that several editorials have appeared in various editions of the papers praising the law and degrading unionism.

"It states in your article that Council wasted no time in passing a resolution affirming its support of state policy (supposedly against city employees becoming union members). Well, now, shouldn't all Virginians believe that the 'right-to-work' law is a state policy?

"If this is true, then why not give all city employees their choice, just as Roanoke and Richmond did. Why not compare living standards of Lynchburg city employees and Richmond and Roanoke city employees?"

Local 171 Member Whitmore works for a trucking company in Lynchburg, and as he puts it "have served as shop steward for two years and have always been active in the union." He closed his letter proudly with the notation:

"I am a member of DRIVE (Teamster political arm)."

City Manager Robert D. Morrison stated to the city council that his reason for wanting a ruling from the council, even though there was no apparent union activity among city employees, was that "we want them to know beforehand."

He stated that neither he nor any

of his department heads or any city employee has tenure. "We either produce or get out," he said.

It appears as if he was making a strong bid for tenure in his anti-union appeal to the city council in which he eulogized:

"I do not think there is a place for labor unions in any government, municipal, state or federal, and certainly not in the council-manager form of government."

Teamster Whitmore disagrees and like so many Teamsters across the country took time out from a busy schedule to see that his views got into print by writing a letter-to-the-editor.

Smiling Champ



This smiling Teamster is Bro. Harry R. Wooten, a member of Local 171 in Roanoke, Va. Wooten, who lives in Salem, Va., recently won a national championship in the straight truck division at the National Truck Rodeo in Dallas, Tex. As Richard E. Newland, president of Local 171, put it: "We are very proud of Bro. Wooten and the part he and the other safe drivers in the Local are adding to the safety on our streets and highways." Among Wooten's collection of trophies are state championships in the straight truck division for 1957-59 and 1960. He also won Virginia top honors in 1960 and 1962. Wooten's recipe for safe driving is, "Not insisting on the right-of-way and being courteous to your fellow man."

Congressmen Deplore Bobbie Kennedy's Brand Of Justice

IRONICALLY, it was Constitution Week, and on the floor of both the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, members of those august bodies took the floor to deplore the use of the Justice Department by Bobbie Kennedy to press his personal vendetta against Teamster President James R. Hoffa.

Two senators and 11 Congressmen made their concern a matter of public document in the Congressional Record, as they expressed their worry about the manner in which 'justice' is being administered in the U.S. today.

The Senators and Congressmen:

—Urged the Judiciary Committee in both the House and the Senate to investigate on-again-off-again indictments against Hoffa.

—Castigated the attorney general for not applying a basic principle of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, namely, that all men merit fair and equal treatment before the law.

The question of Bobbie Kennedy's misuse of power came to the floor Sept. 19, 1962, as the Congress and the American people were observing Constitution Week. Ironically, daily newspapers across the land overlooked wire service reports carried by AP and UPI on the bipartisan

Congressional query into the attorney general's conduct.

It was a story in which one Congressman wondered aloud whether the U.S. was a police state, another wondered aloud whether Hoffa's constitutional rights were being disregarded, and another inquired whether a new law was needed to curb an attorney general guilty of marshaling his private inquisition.

Opening the record in reference to Department of Justice iniquities in badgering Hoffa through the courts, Sen. J. J. Hickey (D-Wyo.) said:

"The administration of justice in this fashion does more to shake the confidence of people in the courts and destroy the efficient administration—to which all interested members of the bar and bench are dedicated—than any other matter."

The Senator, a former U. S. Attorney himself, was speaking of the way in which Bobbie's Department of Justice caused postponement and removal of a Hoffa trial from the docket in Tampa, Fla.—"in spite of the fact that the accused and his counsel have diligently pursued their efforts to obtain an immediate trial"—so that another Hoffa indictment could be prosecuted in Nashville, Tenn.

Further, said Sen. Hickey: "The evidence . . . indicates an order, which removed a cause from the docket and without the consent of the accused, was not reset for immediate trial but still awaits a setting."

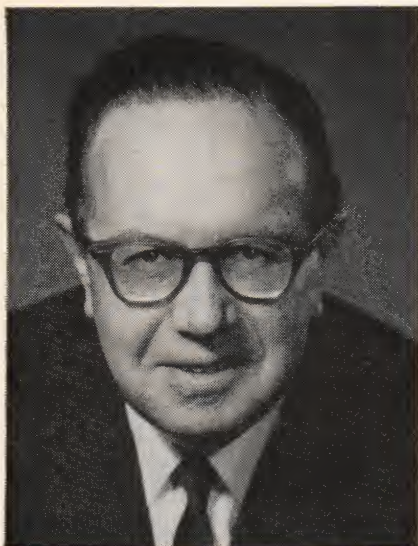
He suggested that cases delayed on the criminal dockets, particularly the Hoffa indictments, should be studied by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

(Five days later on the floor of the Senate, Hawaii Republican Hiram L. Fong lent support to Hickey's remarks. Sen. Fong recommended the allegation should be looked into.)

Rep. William G. Bray (R-Ind.) led more informal discussion on the floor of the House. Congressman Bray, a former prosecutor, told his colleagues he wanted to bring to their attention "a series of events affecting the administration of justice in the United States."

Noting that Hoffa, like any other citizen, should have his day in court, Bray said: ". . . I know that the Constitution is a delusion and a snare if the weak or the unpopular in the land do not have the same right to a fair and impartial trial as the greatest and strongest in the land."

He cited Bobbie Kennedy's well-documented antagonism for Hoffa,



Sen. J. J. Hickey

the Teamsters Union, and Teamster attorneys, describing the President's younger brother as falling "far short of the high ethical, fair, and objective standards that are called for in the position of Attorney General of the United States."

Said Congressman Bray:

"Since taking office, the attorney general has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars toward the prosecution of James Hoffa, and has even established a special Hoffa unit."

Bray remarked that 32 grand juries had been empaneled "for the purpose of getting Hoffa." He said there was no objection if the motive was to get evidence, but "if this great energy on the part of the attorney general is for other reasons, however, it is not in accord with the high responsibility of his office."

The Congressman concluded:

"... I fear that in this case, the government is remiss in resorting to unfairness against a person who is not popular. I am not commenting on the reasons for the present unpopularity of James Hoffa."

"I do know that there has been the strongest concerted attempt to convict this man that in my opinion has ever been made to convict anyone in this country."

"It is also an interesting fact that whenever leaders in a government desire to take over power which they should not have, especially in the matter of prosecution, they first proceed against a person who is unpopular. I fear that this is what is happening today."

"But we must keep ever before us the fact that if our government proceeds with unfair practices to indict and convict James Hoffa, they can use this same unfair practice to attack any of the rest of us."

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) then joined Bray in a floor exchange which revealed an opinion that the government was conducting a harassment with a 10-year-old case thoroughly investigated by Senate and House committees, a case which previous attorneys general have refused to prosecute.

Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R-Wash.) said that if the Department of Justice was pursuing a double standard, "none of us is secure in our liberties." He added: "The target of the politically ambitious prosecutor may be—and I take it from what is said, is—one Jimmy Hoffa. Tomorrow that target could be a member of an unpopular minority, or, indeed, the target could



Sen. Hiram L. Fong

be a member of an opposite political party."

Congressman Pelly referred to the Kennedy Administration's habit of threatening members of the Congress with reprisals, FBI men knocking on people's doors at 3 a.m. on orders of the attorney general, and concluded:

"This approach, as I see it, by the attorney general in the Hoffa case employs in an arbitrary fashion the unlimited power of government in violation of the constitutional guarantees of the rights of the individual—the very essence of totalitarianism. Such a hounding by the police and

prosecutor has all the earmarks of a police state. Is this America . . .?"

Pelly asked the House Judiciary Committee to investigate and determine whether Bobbie Kennedy "is following a double standard of law enforcement."

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.) spoke of the attorney general's "ill-considered public statements" about the Teamsters. Emphasizing that the Teamsters Union was against him politically, Curtis nonetheless said the case under discussion "is only an illustration of the manner in which, apparently, the Attorney General of the United States is determined to prosecute an individual and a group—and indeed, the word persecute could be used here."

Curtis suggested the House Judiciary Committee investigate to determine whether there had been both "forum shopping" and "forum juggling," and "whether perhaps we need to amend the laws to make it very clear that this kind of operation is contrary to our laws, so that the attorney general, whoever he may be, does not engage in this kind of procedure which is prone to lead to miscarriage of justice."

Rep. Don Magnuson (D-Wash.) said he definitely believed Hoffa was being denied opportunity for a "speedy and impartial trial."

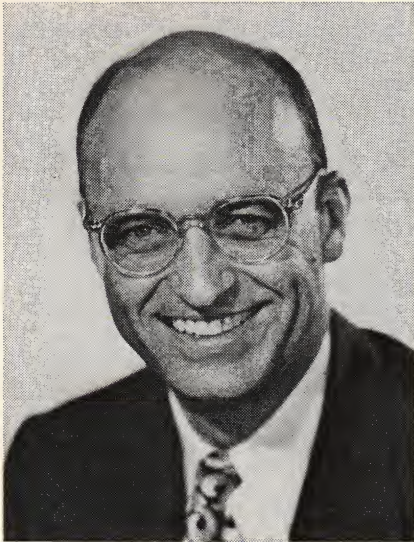
Speaking of the law which made it possible for the Department of Justice to make its Hoffa indictment magic, Magnuson said:

"When I voted to create a new judicial district in Florida, I thought I was casting my vote to expedite, not



Rep. Wm. G. Bray

The International Teamster



Rep. James Roosevelt

to delay, cases pending in the Southern District of Florida."

He said a Tampa newspaper headline of last Aug. 20 explained the whole story: "Government Wins Delay in Hoffa Case." The delay resulted from the government's opposition to the defendant's petition demanding to be tried in Tampa, Oct. 1.

Magnuson said it appeared the government sought the delay so it could proceed with the Nashville case—even though the Tampa indictment was a year older. The Congressman said:

"The government has transported thousands of documents to Nashville (from Florida) and then proceeds to seek to justify jurisdiction of the Nashville court on this basis . . . I cannot but wonder whether Hoffa's constitutional rights are not being disregarded."

Rep. Arch A. Moore, Jr., (W.Va.), a member of the House Judiciary Committee, said he was well aware of the situation and pointed out:

"Under Section 3240, Title 18, of the U. S. Code, a case that has been initiated in one district cannot be transferred to a newly-created district unless the defendant himself consents."

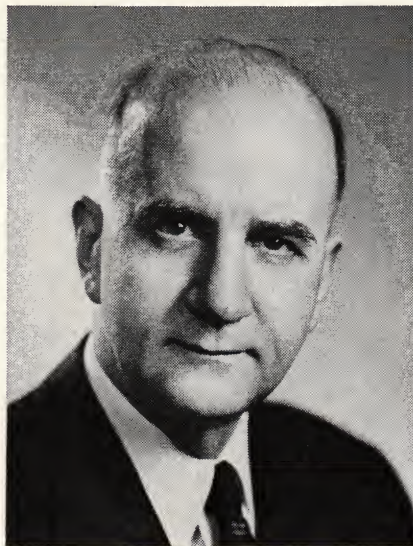
Moore said he thought there was enough reason for an inquiry by the House Judiciary Committee. At one time he remarked, "The misuse of power by the public prosecutor is as old as civilization and as new as the morning newspaper."

Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Wis.) said:

"The flamboyant headlines engendered by public statements by the Attorney General concerning James R. Hoffa have certainly created an image, particularly in the city of Nashville, where there is a hostile anti-labor climate, and where the major newspaper in the community is published by a former aide of the Attorney General's, and has consistently and persistently pursued an anti-Hoffa bias in the reporting, and editorialization, as well as the cartoons appearing in that newspaper . . ."

Rep. Fred Schwengel (R-Iowa) said with formality:

"It has come to my attention that the former campaign manager of the gentleman from Tennessee, Congress-



Rep. Thomas M. Pelly

man (Carleton) Loser, has been retained by Hoffa as his trial counsel in the Nashville proceedings.

"As a result of this, the gentleman from Tennessee, Congressman Loser, has fired him as his campaign manager and has made the retention of the former campaign manager by Hoffa as a campaign issue . . ."

"Under these circumstances, how can Hoffa hope to receive a fair and impartial trial?"

Other comments made by Rep. Clark MacGregor (R-Minn.) William H. Milliken (R-Pa.) and Rep. E. Ross Adair (R-Ind.) supplemented the discussion.

Among the additional facts brought out was that Nashville is a major right-to-work center in a right-to-work state. Plainly, there was every reason for Bobbie Kennedy to want to switch Hoffa like a railroad car, as one Congressman put it, from Tampa northward.

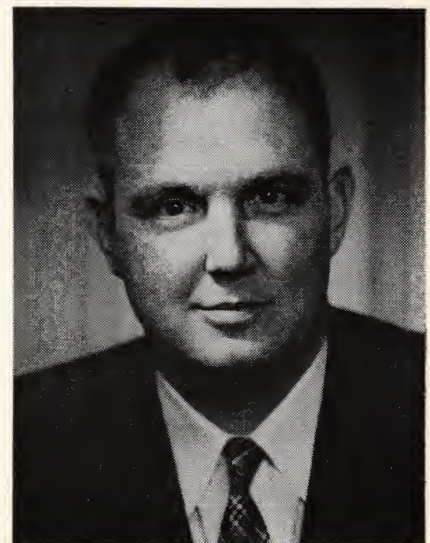
The remarks of Sen. Hickey and the 10 Representatives totaled more than 10,000 words in the Congressional Record of the day. There was one immediate effect.

Federal Judge William Miller sitting in Nashville on motions to delay trial or dismiss charges against Hoffa, refused to do either. He said the motions were too late; his calendar date of Oct. 22 was circled for Hoffa. While Congressman William G. Bray of Indiana led the bipartisan floor discussion of the Hoffa case, it was Congressman Arch A. Moore, Jr., of West Virginia who delivered the story and underscored its significance in the most easily understood manner.

Following is a large excerpt from Rep. Moore's remarks as published on pages 18863-64 of the Congressional Record for Sept. 19, 1962:

* * *

. . . In particular, I have in mind a series of indictments which have been served in the States of Florida and Tennessee during the past 2 years against the same defendant. As the drama unfolded, an indictment was issued in a Federal district court in Florida in December 1960. For reasons not now relevant, the indict-



Rep. Thomas B. Curtis



Rep. Don Magnuson

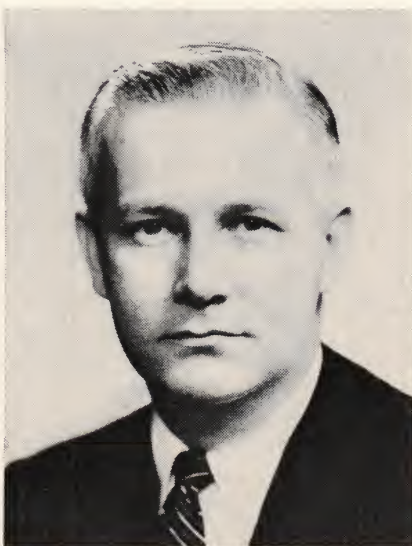
ment was dismissed. Shortly thereafter, in October 1961, a second indictment was again issued and in the same district of Florida. After initial legal fencing was dispensed with, a definite trial date was set for October 1962. In the meantime, however, another indictment, based upon a different set of circumstances, was obtained against the same defendant in a Federal court in Tennessee.

From this point on, the plot thickens, but the basis for action grows hazy. What appears to have occurred is that the outcome of the trial in Florida began to cause worries within the Department of Justice, while that in Tennessee radiated greater hope. Perhaps it was even believed that an adverse decision in Florida could have undermined the hope for victory in Tennessee. For one reason or another, therefore, the decision was obviously made within the Department, as will be seen below, to remove from the docket the Florida case and pursue alone the Tennessee indictment.

At this point, it may be asked, what this all has to do with justice, equity, and fair play. The answer is that forum shopping may be an accepted practice of a prosecutor prior to the institution of legal proceedings. But, to promulgate on-again-off-again tactics is reprehensible. As a defendant, you would have to expend time and money preparing for a case in one jurisdiction only to discover that that was only a feint and that the actual prosecution actually will transpire in another district. For all one knows, this could be carried on indefinitely.

Without going into great detail in my present example, the defendant contended with numerous motions before the Florida court, he participated in a detailed pretrial conference. Attorneys for the defendant devoted large periods of time in preparing for the trial. This involved not only gathering material but examining exhibits and interviewing witnesses. Needless to say, thousands and thousands of dollars were spent by the defendant in this endeavor to justify innocence. No one knows how many additional thousands were paid out by the Government prosecutor.

Yet, in one fell swoop, this was all cast aside. How can this be, one may ask. Of course, there is no question that the public prosecutor can move to dismiss an indictment. It is regularly done and for good cause. But it must be recognized that good cause



Rep. Arch A. Moore, Jr.

must be part and parcel of such a motion. The Federal judge hearing such a motion may well demand reasons for granting the motion and is well justified in turning it down if he believes the proceedings are too far advanced or if he suspects that the prosecutor has ulterior motives for making the motion.

It was undoubtedly with this in mind, then, that the Department of Justice engineered a most ingenious coup under our present example—the effect of which was to have the Florida case dismissed without the trial judge's concurrence and thereby inducing the Tennessee court to move more hastily. What apparently oc-

curred was that the Department learned that Congress intended to create a new judicial district in Florida. In turn, this new district would be created out of certain counties theretofore attached to the southern district where our defendant was facing trial.

Under existing law, however—Section 3240 of Title 18, United States Code—a case that has been initiated in one district cannot be transferred to a newly-created district unless the defendant consents. Obviously the intent and purpose of this long-existent statute was to safeguard the rights of a defendant in a situation similar to our example. Once litigation has begun, a defendant was not to be shunted around like a freight car in a railroad yard. A speedy trial, the orderly administration of justice, and fairness were the basis for the statute and these have been rigidly enforced through subsequent court decisions.

But, here is where the Department turned in some fancy legerdemain—pulling the rabbit out of the hat, so to speak. It was undoubtedly recognized by the astute lawyers at the Department of Justice that although the bill creating the new Florida district was passed on July 20, 1962, and that the President would undoubtedly sign it a short time thereafter, as he did on July 30, nevertheless the act itself would not become effective until 90 days after the enactment. Therefore, in piecing the mystery together,



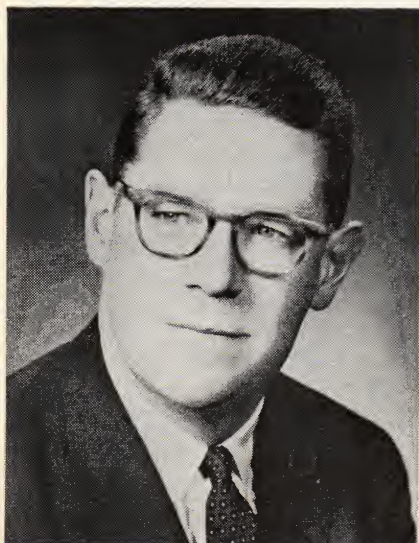
Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski



Rep. Fred Schwengel

the Department attorneys undoubtedly put their heads together sometime between July 20 and July 30 and concluded that this 90-day delay in effectuating the act was a miraculous legislative gift which would get them off the hook in Florida without disturbing their Tennessee proceedings.

Without it, they would have faced the need to explain to the Federal judge the reasons for seeking to dismiss the indictment before him. Since the legal proceedings had gone so far and the defendant had been so inconvenienced, the judge may have denied such a motion. Even if he had not denied it, bad publicity probably would have resulted. But if he did deny, bad publicity could have been



Rep. Clark MacGregor

assured along with the possibility of a Government defeat at trial. Finally, a dramatized false step in Florida could have generated repercussions in Tennessee. Thus, without this fateful creation of the new Florida district, justice as administered by the Department of Justice could have faltered embarrassingly.

Here is how the new act was well used. Following the presumed conferences between July 20 and July 30, a special assistant to the Attorney General appeared in the Tennessee court on Aug. 1, 1962. In this appearance, the Justice Department lawyer urged the Federal court in Tennessee to set an early trial date in October since the case in Florida would be removed from the docket. Keep in mind that this Aug. 1 appearance was but 1 day after the President had signed the bill creating the new Florida district, and preceded any knowledge of such action by the defendants since the Florida court had taken no action to raise such a notice. Yet, on Aug. 6, just 5 days later, the chief judge in the southern district of Florida entered an order removing all cases from the docket that were scheduled to be tried after Oct. 2, but not to be completed prior to Oct. 28. Conveniently, but not surprisingly, this happened to include the case of our present defendant, whose trial was scheduled to begin on Oct. 15.

The conclusion from all this is inescapable. The Department maneuvered a beautiful end-run through an arrangement between the Department and the chief judge of the circuit. The district judge in Florida was bypassed, a case whose conclusion could have been embarrassing was chloroformed, the action in Tennessee was given a green light. And, yet, no motions were made to dismiss, no refusals to dismiss were promulgated, no cases were lost and no newspaper headlines were forthcoming. Harry Houdini could not have performed better in his heyday. The fact that no administrative necessity has been shown for the chief judge's action; the fact that existing law directs that cases pending in a district be continued when a new district is created; and the fact that justice, equity, and fairness compel the continuation of our defendant's case in Florida appear to carry little weight with the administration of justice today.

This example which I have cited is but one, I'm sure, of many that



Rep. E. Ross Adair

could be documented from recent experience. Yet, it is a sufficiently disturbing example to warrant the query as to where we are headed in this country. If public prosecutors can ensnare citizens into spending small fortunes in defending indictments only to make the indictment disappear without formal action being taken and if Federal courts will lend assistance to this type of pettifoggery, then there is little hope that individual liberty and justice under law will survive as we have long understood those terms.

I again congratulate the gentleman from Indiana for bringing the matter to our attention. It is in the best American tradition.



Rep. Wm. H. Milliken

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Initial Meeting
NAM CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF UNION MONOPOLY POWER
November 21, 1961

Excerpts from Significant Comments by Participants

Charles A. Kothe, Vice President, National Association of Manufacturers

With respect to the name of this group, while there are those who would prefer that the word "union" did not appear, to drop it would be to give an appearance of balance without being honest about our true objective which is to analyze the increasing concentration of power on the part of labor organizations and to seek solutions with respect to it.

The word "Center" seems well to describe the purpose we visualize, since there is currently no place where all the various approaches to this problem can be brought together, where the thought leaders and the groups which are positioned to implement the thoughts with actions, might gather for a sharing of common concern.

CONFIDENTIAL
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Confused Conspiracy

NAM Begins Drive To Place Unions Under Anti-Trust Laws

WHEN THE NATIONAL Association of Manufacturers begins meeting behind closed doors, it is best to conclude that they have another anti-union scheme in mind.

When the NAM met in Washington, D. C., November 21, 1961, in a secret session, the topic for their meeting was "Union Monopoly Power" and the subject was discussed at the NAM's Center for Study of Union Monopoly Power."

Out of the meeting came a 37-page report, marked "Not for Distribution—Confidential." What follows here is a discussion of the NAM report, a look at the 21 men who attended the anti-union seminar, and what they said and talked about:

THERE WERE 21 men in the secret meeting. Most of them were middle-aged, well-dressed, community-pillar types. Half of them were listed in the 1960-61 edition of "Who's Who in America."

They were met to renew the never-ending battle to destroy organized labor. They weren't quite sure what they wanted to do—but they were determined to do it. When their discussion was ended, a report of the significant comments was condensed into a 37-page document marked, "Not for Distribution—Confidential."

The report began:

"Initial Meeting—National Association of Manufacturers Center for the Study of Union Monopoly Power—Nov. 21, 1961."

Three goals were listed at the head of the confidential report:

1—To educate the public, including employer members of the NAM and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

2—To draft legislation which could command wide support of industry.

3—To find and prepare witnesses for potential Congressional hearings.

The transcript of the confidential report reveals how the 21 confused conspirators so viciously chewed the words "monopoly" and "power" in relation to labor unions that they were unable to recognize each other's brand of union hate.

At the close of the session, they were asked by the chairman to prepare a definition of that mysterious threat—"union monopoly power."

* * *

Charles A. Kothe, vice president of NAM, was the chairman of the meeting. He pulled the trigger of confusion before the whites showed in anybody's eyes. He began:

"With respect to the name of this group, while there are those who would prefer that the word 'union' did not appear, to drop it would be to give an appearance of balance without being honest about our true objective which is to analyze the increasing concentration of power on the part of labor organizations, to seek solutions with respect to it."

He took a deep breath and continued:

"The word 'center' seems well to describe the purpose we visualize, since there is currently no place where

all the various approaches to this problem can be brought together, where the thought leaders and the groups which are positioned to implement the thoughts with actions, might gather for a sharing of common concern."

After a few more words, Kothe threw the discussion open on "a round-table basis."

David McCord Wright, professor of economics and political science at McGill University, spoke first according to the transcript. He commented briefly on economic problems and hesitantly referred to a collision with "union power." His point was not clear.

John L. Kilcullen, a Washington, D. C., lawyer, spoke next. He offered a definite assertion: "Opinion polls show that a vast majority of the public at large and also a large percentage of union members themselves are in favor of curbs on the monopoly power of unions."

Kilcullen's strange statement was followed quickly by an observation from Joseph C. Wells, another Washington, D. C., lawyer. Wells said:

"The public has been greatly confused by a lot of catch phrases and often these are used without anyone's really knowing exactly what they mean. The term 'union monopoly' has frankly always confused me and I hope we can develop some definition."

Another lawyer—this one from Atlanta, Ga.—John E. Branch, was listed as the next speaker. He concluded a long tirade with the statement:

"Curbing union monopoly power is probably one of the most important things that confronts us today. If it is left unchecked much longer, we are going to be in dire straits!"

William B. Barton, a lawyer for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce headquarters in Washington, D.C., made an admission: "It seems that every time we bring a committee together to discuss labor-management problems, before it completes its discussion it gets around to phases of monopoly power abuse."

Gottfried Haberler, professor of international trade at Harvard University, said early in a long soliloquy, "I think it is a very good time now

to do something about monopoly power because the public has been aroused . . ."

Godfrey P. Schmidt, New York lawyer and one-time Teamsters Union monitor, came in with an oblique offering which included a case citation prefaced by the remark:

"It may not be possible to get clear definitions here but at least an approach has been made in the field of business monopoly, which needs to be made now in the field of union power."

Schmidt concluded grandly: "We have to be concrete. Eventually we will deduce generalities from our specific study, but we must foundation our generalities on specific study." That was what he said.

Another lawyer, J. Mack Swigert of Cincinnati, Ohio, seemed to have had some basic experience but was equally confused about the culprit. He said:

"The essential mechanism of union monopoly power is the picket line . . ." A moment later he said, "Almost all union power in its essence has its fulcrum on the picket line." Still later he said, "So unless we address ourselves to the elementary problem of the picket line, the strike, the boycott, and the related manifestations . . . we are not going to have much practical effect on union monopoly."

Kenneth C. McGuiness, a Chicago lawyer, made his wish:

"As I have worked in Washington, talked with people, watched legislative action, tried to do some drafting, too often have heard the broad term 'union monopoly power' used without a real understanding of what goes to make up that power—if that could be clarified, we could find some approaches which we could begin to use."

Theodore R. Iserman, a New York lawyer, had the subject clearly in mind as he began: "The subject of labor monopoly presents one of the most pressing problems facing our country. I used to say one of the most pressing 'domestic' problems but I have dropped the word 'domestic' now because it is getting more and more important."

Edward A. McCabe, a Washington, D.C., lawyer, said: "I agree with Ted Iserman that we don't want to study

this problem to death. It has been pretty well examined—at least some aspects of it, for a long time.”

To understand the next speaker's comment, it is necessary to note that McCabe also said: “We may console ourselves with the knowledge that once every 12 years Congress screws up its courage sufficiently to face up to a problem of great magnitude in the labor field.”

He cited the Wagner Act of 1935, Taft-Hartley in 1947, and Landrum-Griffin in 1959; making 1971 seem a long time away.

Ellison D. Smith, Jr., a lawyer from Columbia, S.C., did not want to wait until 1971 nor was he concerned with definitions. He said:

“If we wait 12 years with the present Administration and the present vote, we will be in a hell of a fix. I am a practical politician. The only way we are going to beat this is to beat it legislative-wise. The union monopoly we have today is a result of legislation which has restricted management and encouraged labor to be exactly what it is!”

John F. Lane, a lawyer from Washington, D.C., tried to detour the discussion: “Ultimately, past studies notwithstanding, we will have to come to a specification of the particular practices of labor unions that we find to be restrictive.”

But Carroll French, president of the Industrial Relations Counselors of New York, returned to the wiggly track. He said of union monopoly and power:

“The public are not the only ones who are confused. I don't think there is any subject on which you'd find a greater difference of opinion. If you got 12 employers to 50 employers of industry together, you would find they simply are not thinking along the same lines. They don't know what they want.

“Employers were by no means happy, Ted, about the ban on industry-wide bargaining. We are confused about the phrase, ‘union monopoly power.’ The public does not understand it; I don't understand it. I am sure that very few employers understand it.

“Now, before you attorneys really do a job,” French continued, “you have some questions to ask yourselves. What do you want to do about the organized labor movement in this country? Do you want to atomize it? Do you want to break it up into little pieces? Do you want to put it together like they do in Europe and

equalize the power by setting up vast employer organizations?”

Frederick G. Atkinson, a vice president of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., of New York, then spoke up:

“It seems to me one of the early decisions this group has to make is related to its title. The suggestion has come up that this be a center for action on union monopoly power, as distinguished from a center for study. I would suggest that the study precede the action, because I agree with Carroll French that employers are confused.”

Atkinson, in discussing the prospects of getting the new anti-union message across to the public, concluded: “Obviously, the communications program has to wait until we have decided what it is we want to say.”

Allan Trumbull, a New York lawyer, commented:

“I would like to see a detailed analysis of what this power is, namely the rigid control of our labor force, and then to pinpoint the specific things which we believe that we can sell to Congress.”

Thus they conspired. Each speaker rambled far and wide on the subject of unions and how to attack them. Always they stumbled back to the question: What is union monopoly and power? Finally, they wearied. The discussion entered the tunnel of some anti-unionists' first love—the placing of unions under antitrust laws.

But even then, the monopoly-power confusion reigned.

* * *

Prof. Wright took a stand:

“I don't like the anti-trust approach. I hear so much from the labor people on this line who say, ‘A union is supposed to be a union; therefore it is *ipso facto* at variance with free contracts. If you are going to have absolutely free contract, no union. So when you say antitrust laws, you say, ‘Down with unions.’”

“It sounds sensible to the students and to the public generally. So I don't like the words ‘union monopoly’ in our title. I think ‘union power’ would be better.”

A new voice entered the discussion. It was that of Denison Kitchel, a lawyer from Phoenix, Ariz., and a crony of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.). Kitchel apparently felt that all the speakers had been hitting foul balls and tried to return the team to home plate, saying:

“The fundamental starting point is the necessity for reaching a careful

and studied definition of what this problem is—what is union monopoly power?

“About six months ago, I undertook to give a series of talks on this subject, so I thought I'd better try to analyze it and I had a terrible time trying to find out, ‘What is union monopoly power?’”

Kitchel thought he had discovered the answer and went on to explain it with a hand-tooled set of definitions.

Next to enter the discussion was Frank H. Knight, professor of social science and philosophy at the University of Chicago. He brought up a new point:

“There is also need to educate the general public, because strikers and picketers count on public sympathy and if they didn't have public sympathy, they would not have the power that they have.”

Dr. John R. Van de Water of the school of business administration at the University of California continued in somewhat the same vein minutes later. He cried: “Unless we do a job of educating on this point, we are going to miss the boat!” He followed with a break-down of areas in which he thought unions were vulnerable.

James Clay, legislative assistant to Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex), spoke next. After admitting that he was “merely a working politician,” Clay isolated the problem:

“When our economists speak of the economic impact of union power, I think of that as a bread and butter approach to the problem of educating the public to the problem of union monopoly.”

Graham A. Barden, a lawyer from New Bern, N.C., focused on the harnessing of union power and monopoly. He mused on the prospects:

“When it comes to a showdown, everybody isn't going to get what they want. There's going to be some giving and taking for the benefit of all and all of the problems are not going to be solved at one time. We didn't solve them all with Taft-Hartley; we didn't solve them all with Landrum-Griffin; they won't all be solved with this.”

* * *

They won't all be solved with this. It seemed a good time to have lunch. The 21 talkers adjourned. Perhaps the answers to the confusion would come on a full stomach.

* * *

Harvey M. Crow, a lawyer for the National Assn. of Manufacturers, absent from the morning session,

wheeled up the big cannon after lunch. He was not there to debate or discuss. He said authoritatively:

"We think the problem is . . . the need to strike at the roots of what turns out inevitably to be a national emergency. In this process, we have drafted some legislation we think is adequate to achieve the objective."

Crow explained the program briefly—almost too briefly.

Charles Kothe, the chairman, then spoke. He had begun the confusion and was willing to begin over again. He said, "Now first of all, we have more or less indicated that our name is wrong, that we ought at least to add the word 'power' or drop the word 'monopoly.'"

Ex-Teamster monitor Godfrey Schmidt objected:

"Let's go a little slow on that. It took two years or so to get the public educated as to what 'secondary boycott' was. Finally enough of them realized it was something bad and we got some regulations.

"Now the word 'monopoly.' Many years have gone into making monopolistic powers seem bad. Let's think in terms of selling something . . . 'Monopoly' to me is a tailor-made term that's already been sold."

Kothe rejoined:

"For our identity with a program, may we add the word 'power', so it will be the Center for Monopoly Power and then we have both the word 'monopoly' in it and the 'power' that you referred to, Dr. Wright. Would that be agreeable?"

Dr. Wright answered academically:

"Personally, I would just as soon see 'monopoly' out but I don't think that is vital . . . But I know as far as the intellectual is concerned, the word 'monopoly' has already been neutralized by the unions.

"Names are not too important," concluded Dr. Wright, "particularly when we are talking among ourselves . . ."

* * *

On they haggled among themselves. The discussion degenerated into ways and means of communicating the danger of unionism to the unwashed American citizen. There was general agreement, as one of the participants put it, on a certain view:

"I think so many good efforts can be killed off right at the start by having publicity. Certainly one thing we don't need at this point is publicity. In such a venture as this, and regardless of auspices, I think we'd better see where we are and what we're doing first."

Remarkable about the meeting was the deadliness of the venom waiting to be unloaded on organized labor. The union member, indeed any freedom-loving American, would have rubbed his ears in disbelief at some of the statements made by the participants.

For example, there was the candid remark by Phoenix lawyer Denison Kitchel that two years earlier, the chairman of the Senate Labor Committee's subcommittee on labor-management relations law—then Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts—had appointed an advisory panel with the blessing of Sen. Goldwater, a member of the committee.

Said Kitchel:

"This [panel] was a complete subterfuge to take out of the debates in Congress anything that was basic to the problem. So that when the Kennedy-Erwin Bill was moving along in the Senate and anything fundamental was advanced, the chairman of the subcommittee could say, 'We have these experts over here in this panel who are considering this and they are going to report to us.' In that way they skirted most of the things that we are talking about today."

Kitchel implied the same tactic could be used again.

Prof. Haberler of Harvard University bared himself at one point, saying:

"How can one reconcile the limits on the rise in the wage level and at the same time, keep relative wages flexible? If we had no unions, then there wouldn't be any problem. But I doubt that the approach is to abolish unions—maybe splitting unions."

Chairman Kothe delivered an interesting insight into labor's image on some campuses. He said, "At the University of Mississippi the other day we had an array of nine labor lawyers which 8 or 10 years ago would never

have been permitted on the campus . . ."

Dr. Wright, more talkative than some of the others, once felt qualified to speak for the Kennedy Administration. Of it, he said:

"Even Walter Heller (Kennedy's economic advisor) in his Wisconsin speech, said the Administration's biggest problem was how to keep wages down.

"But they fear calling for state action. To them the burden is not one of weakening labor power, but bringing the power of the state in on top of the labor power. What you have to get across is the idea of reducing the area of power sufficiently so that the government won't have to act."

Sen. Tower's legislative assistant, James Clay, made a special plea at one time:

"And in the area of legislation, I would say as a working politician, don't give me the best law, give me the best law that can be enacted, a law on which we can get a hearing."

Noteworthy was the manner in which many of the speakers mentioned fondly the names of the leading anti-unionists in Congress. Receiving notice were Sens. John McClellan (D-Ark.), James Eastland (D-Miss.), Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.), and Rep. Dave Martin (R-Neb.).

The meeting gradually came to a close. It was agreed to press for hearings in the 2nd session of the 87th Congress, to prepare cases for testimony, and so forth.

It was their problem. The reason they could not identify it was that they kept giving it other names; they said they wanted to curb union 'monopoly' and 'power.'

What they couldn't bear to admit face-to-face was an unnatural lust to destroy unions.

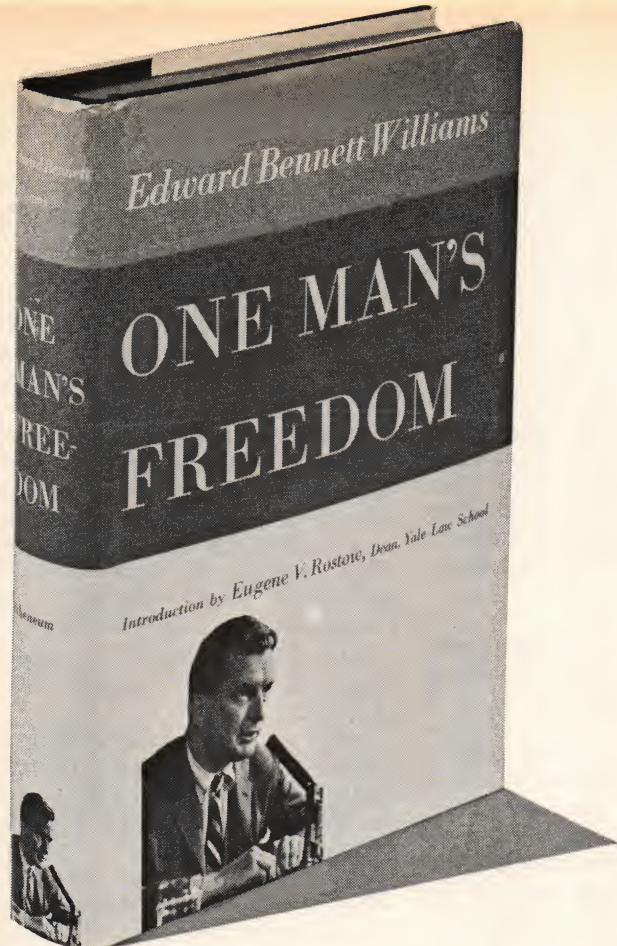
'Confidential' Conclusions

Conclusions from the NAM confidential report:

"There was a difference of opinion as to whether it was best to go at this problem, abuse by abuse, or attack it at the root.

"Those who hold for attacking at the root, claim that collection of examples is a treatment of the symptoms rather than the causes; and that while we may be making some gains in one direction, the creative minds of union officials will fashion methods to achieve their gains in other directions.

"Those who support specific legislation to deal with specific abuses, think this may be a way to get around the political snafu that could ensue in any attempt to amend the antitrust laws; that it is more likely to achieve public acceptance and would not be frustrated as a 'hate labor' maneuver."



A Book Review

Noted Trial Attorney Fears Our Freedoms Are Disappearing

ONE MAN'S FREEDOM. Edward Bennett Williams, Atheneum, \$5.95. Copyright 1962.

IT HAS BEEN SAID that "the name of Edward Bennett Williams is synonymous with high courtroom drama." That "as defense attorney in some of the most celebrated legal actions of recent times, he has excited admiration and stirred controversy."

It can also be said that the name of Edward Bennett Williams is synonymous with civil liberties and individual freedoms, and his book, "One Man's Freedom," is a call to action for all who cherish constitutional liberty through law.

Williams, defense attorney for such controversial figures as James Hoffa, the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, Frank Costello, a Russian diplomat accused of spying in this country, and Bernard Goldfine, is 41; grew up in Hartford, Connecticut. He earned a scholarship to Holy Cross College, graduated *summa cum laude* in 1941. After World War II in the Air Force, he completed his law studies at Georgetown University and was appointed professor of criminal law and procedure. In 1956, he joined a law firm, but soon struck out on his own, and is now renowned as one of America's great trial lawyers.

In his book, Williams flatly charges that Americans' precious freedoms are being eroded away. Chief Justice Earl Warren has said that if the Bill of Rights were proposed to Congress

today as legislation, it would not pass. Williams calls this an understatement. "The Bill of Rights would not get out of committee," Williams says.

Williams has been called an "old fashioned" lawyer by Eugene V. Rostow, dean of the Yale law school. He must be, because far too often the modern young are impatient with old, established American institutions.

But, Williams, at 41, is a refreshing exception to the quickened pace of the 20th century. He holds firmly that procedural fairness must be preserved if constitutional liberty through law be preserved. His book is articulate testimony to that premise.

To the layman, the prospect of laboring through a book couched in legal parlance is a dismal one, indeed. Williams is refreshing in this respect, too. He has proved that even a lawyer can treat the English language as if it were an instrument by which one man communicates easily with another. It is a credit to Williams that such a complex message is so simply told.

His chapters dealing with the abrogation of individual rights by congressional investigating committees should be of special interest to Teamster members whose leaders have been brow beaten by congressional immunity.

His chapter on the Fifth Amend-

ment restores that constitutional guarantee to social and legal respectability. He has risen superbly to defend man's right not to have to testify against himself, and he has done so at a time when those with little regard for individual freedom have made the Fifth Amendment the "most maligned" part of our constitution.

His chapter on wire tapping pulverizes arguments of young, zealous prosecutors who place a conviction above invasions of privacy. Williams points out that we can little expect the citizenry to respect the law when government agencies violate wire tapping statutes to obtain evidence.

His plea for civil rights for Negroes is entitled "We All Die Equal," thus urging the same common denominator in man's behavior toward man in life as every one shares in death.

Nineteen chapters and 344 pages document Williams' case that Americans are losing their precious rights and freedoms by default at a time when the U.S. leads the free world against communist tyranny.

More often than not, Williams has been before the jury pleading for defendants to whom the mob would not have afforded a trial. Thus it would be logical to conclude that he would be caloused to arguments against capital punishment. He is not. He

relates a courtroom incident to illustrate society's attitude toward crime and punishment:

The prosecutor was interrogating prospective jurors at the start of the trial. A middle aged lady, charming and well educated, took her seat in the jury box, and this question was put to her:

"Madam, do you have any conscientious objection to the infliction of the death penalty?"

She hesitated and thought. Finally, she answered slowly and deliberately: "No, not if it isn't too severe."

Even in view of attitudes toward crime and punishment, Williams maintains we have made great strides. Yet, he says:

"In this decade, we must move still further. The gallows, the gas chamber and the electric chair should be relegated to our museums to their appointed places alongside the rack, the thumbscrew, the guillotine, and other discarded instruments of primitive injustice."

If the position of some of Williams' clients in the past have been perilous before the trial began, then his book, too, was in peril as he began to write. In his first chapter, he outlines what he intends to do—a mistake so many authors make—and then he does it and escapes the peril.

He wrote: "This book is premised on the old and simple proposition that ours is a government of rules—laws—not of men. The rules and laws are applicable alike to rich and poor, strong and weak, guilty and innocent. And they are just as applicable to the state as to the private citizen.

"The difference between our system of which Mr. Khrushchev is so proud is that in his system the police are the law. In ours they are under the law—a difference dramatically symbolized by the fact that in Moscow the corpse of Lenin is kept on display under glass. In Washington, we keep on display under glass the Constitution of the United States with its Bill of Rights."

To those who would make light of Williams' caution that liberties are slipping away, an anecdote out of "One Man's Freedom," should convince the skeptics:

"A few years ago, one of the great universities in the mid-West conducted a poll among its students majoring in political science. The cardinal principles of the Bill of Rights were listed seriatim, and the students were asked to indicate on the page whether or not they believed in each individual principle. To the amazement and the chagrin of the professors, about half of the students indicated they did not believe in the right of all Americans to peaceably assemble. They did not believe in the right of every accused to meet his accuser face to face and subject him to cross examination. But all of them, 100 per cent strong, said they believed in the Bill of Rights, though their answers demonstrated that they did not know what the Bill of Rights is."

"One Man's Freedom," is recommended reading for all. It is an excellent refresher text for those who may have forgotten what their individual freedoms are.

McClellan Aids Bobbie With Resolutions

EVEN WHILE congressmen and senators were taking the floor of Congress to protest Attorney General Bobbie Kennedy's concept of justice, (see Pages 11-15) the Lord High Prosecutor of America's royal family played footsie with his Get-Hoffa cronie, Sen. McClellan.

McClellan, who used a Senate resolution in March of this year to escape testifying and to suppress evidence at a pre-trial conference on a Hoffa indictment in Florida, went to the Senate this time for a resolution making all records and members of his staff available for a Hoffa trial in Tennessee.

On September 25, 1962, Senate Resolution 405 was passed. It authorized, as Sen. McClellan was quoted in the Congressional Record "... the use of Senate documents and of the staff of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations as witnesses in the event they are needed in the trial of a criminal case..." He was referring to the U. S. vs. Hoffa in a federal district court in Tennessee.

McClellan added that Senate Resolution 405 was necessary "in order that the legislative branch of the government in these instances may cooperate fully with the executive branch of the government..."

What he meant was that if he and Bobbie were ever to 'get' Hoffa, they had to make available to the judiciary the combined material of the legislative and the executive—while denying the same right to the defendant.

That was on September 25, 1962, but earlier, McClellan was given the opportunity to testify to the truth in Orlando, Florida, concerning his charges against Hoffa. Instead he scurried to the Senate and obtained Senate Resolution 307, which gave him and staff members immunity from testifying and denied the records he now makes available in Tennessee.

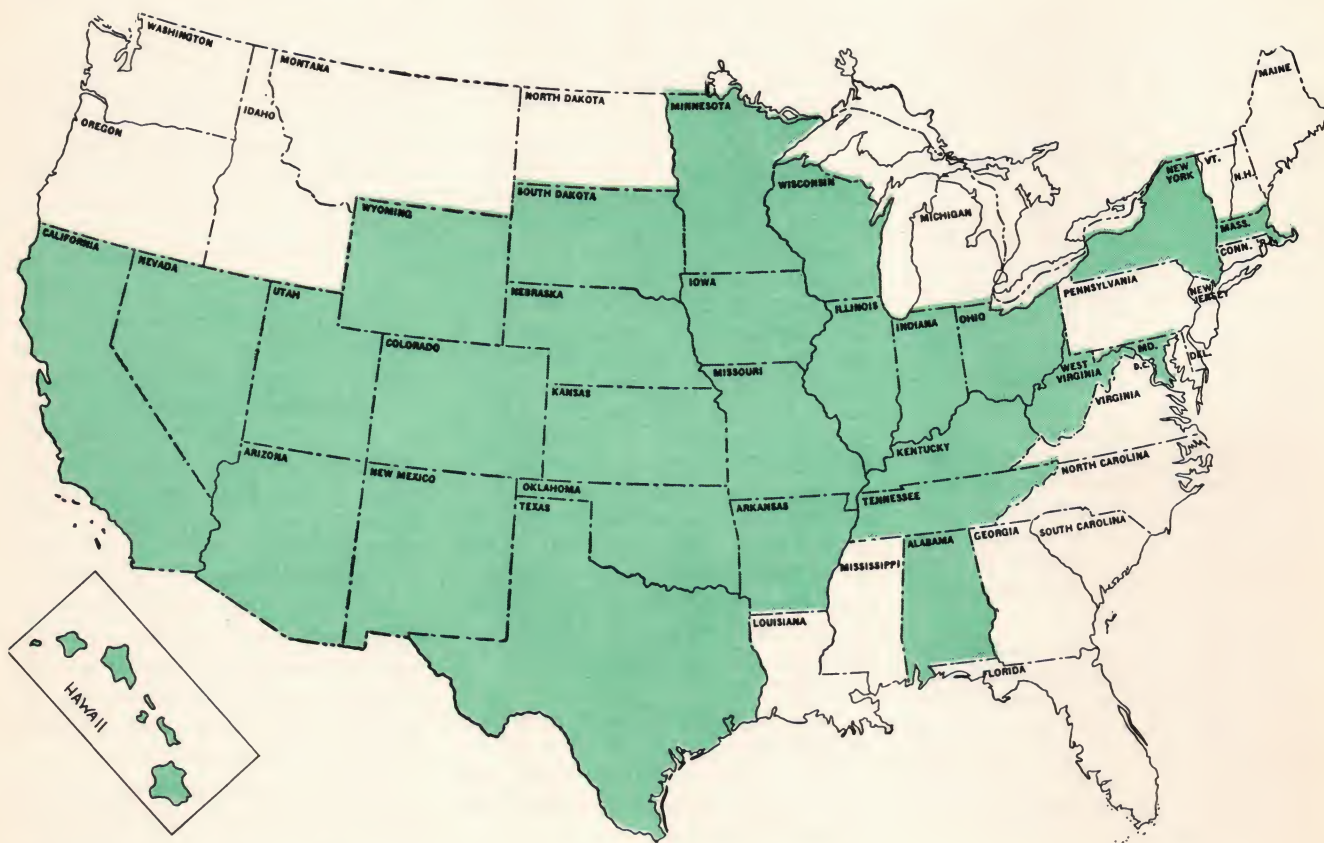
When McClellan was subpoenaed to testify at the Florida pretrial conference, Hoffa's lawyers wanted to know if illegal wire tapped evidence had been introduced.

McClellan could have supplied the answer, under oath, but he scurried for congressional immunity like a man who had tampered with the records, like a man with something to hide.

Community Service



Retarded children in Summit County, Ohio, ride to classes of the Council for the Retarded Child in a new panel truck donated by Teamster Local 24. Shown inspecting the truck are (left to right) Kenneth Burke, president and business agent of the local; Thomas E. Gosser, local union secretary-treasurer; and Joseph Spoonster, executive director of the Council.



Twenty-Nine States Recognize Worker's Voting Problems

Those states that have enacted laws permitting employees to take time off from work for the purpose of casting a ballot are:

Missouri
Nebraska
Nevada
New Mexico
New York
Ohio
Oklahoma
So. Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
W. Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

The laws indicate the employees covered, the amount of time that may be taken off, and the conditions under which time off is permitted. Generally, the laws also provide penalties for the employer in case he refuses a worker any of the privileges conferred under the statutes.

As a rule, the laws apply to all workers and to most types of elections. In all but 4 of the 29 states, the laws relating to time off for voting apply to any employee entitled to vote, regardless of the occupation or industry in which he is engaged.

In Arkansas, Indiana, and Massachusetts, however, the privileges conferred by the law extend only to employees in factories and other specified industries. In Alabama, the law applies only to workers in counties of 75,000 to 130,000 population.

All types of elections come under the laws in 15 of the 29 states: Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, So. Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. General elections only are covered under the laws in Arizona, Arkansas, Iowa, and Utah.



Certain other types of elections are specified in addition to general elections in 6 states: Alabama, Special and preliminary elections; California, direct and presidential primaries; Hawaii and Maryland, primary and special elections; Kansas and Wyoming, primary elections.

In Tennessee, the law applies to state, county, and municipal elections and primaries for those elections. In Alaska, it applies to state, municipal, and other local public elections. In both Colorado and Illinois, there are two provisions for time off for voting in different types of elections.

One to Four Hours

Time off for voting laws generally permit the worker to be absent from his job from 1 to 4 hours. However, in a number of states, such time off is granted only if there is insufficient time outside working hours during which the employee may vote.

One hour is allowed in Wyoming; 2 hours in Alabama, Arizona, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Utah. The Massachusetts law specifies the period of 2 hours after opening of the polls.

Oklahoma permits 2 hours or more if necessary. Wisconsin allows not more than 3 hours; West Virginia 3 hours or more if necessary, and Kentucky gives 4 hours off.

Indiana's statute provides that no one is to be employed on election day in factories and other specified establishments for 4 hours after the polls open—except in occupations of necessity. Workers engaged in such necessary work must be allowed some 4-hour period for voting before the polls close.

Eleven states permit time off to vote—1 to 4 hours—if the employee would not otherwise have that much time outside working hours: Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, So. Dakota, and Tennessee.

California and Texas permit workers to vote depending upon the time available outside working hours. No specific period of time off is authorized in Arkansas, Maryland, Minnesota, and Ohio. In Arkansas, however, all mills, mines, shops, and factories must suspend work or reschedule so that employees do not work later than 4 p. m. on election days.

Time Off Conditions

It is important to note that in 13 of the 29 states, workers are required by law to apply prior to election day for time off to vote. Also, most of the same states provide that the employer may designate the particular hours that the worker can be absent. The states are Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Tennessee, Utah, and Wisconsin.

One additional state, Kansas, requires the employee to apply for vot-



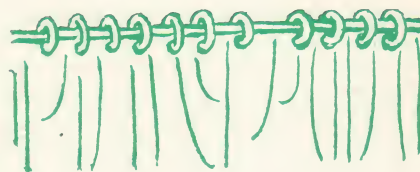
ing time off in writing prior to election day. Within limitations set in the law, the Kansas employer may designate the hours of absence.

In Massachusetts, the law specifies that no person shall be employed during the period of 2 hours after the opening of the polls—if he makes application for leave for such period. West Virginia's statutes provide that a worker shall be given time off to vote "upon written demand" but does not specify application prior to election day.

The employer may specify the hours of absence for voting in Alabama, Colorado (municipal elections), Illinois (primaries), New Mexico, Oklahoma, So. Dakota, Wyoming,

and Texas. However, the workers are not required to apply for the leave in advance of election day. Oklahoma employers must notify employees of the hours selected for them to be absent to vote.

In the remaining states—Alaska, Arkansas, Hawaii, Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, and Ohio—there are no requirements as to the employee's application for the time off or the employer's designation of the hours to be taken. However, Arkansas, Indiana, and Minnesota provide a definite time off for voting during the work period.



Employers are expressly prohibited from making deductions from the worker's pay for the time he is authorized to be absent from work for voting in: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, So. Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and West Virginia.

In California and New York, the time for which wages must be paid is limited to 2 hours, although more time may be taken. In Utah and in Colorado (municipal elections), this prohibitions applies only when the worker is employed on other than an hourly basis.

Missouri law prohibits deduction from the worker's wages if he votes. Hawaii law specifies that should an employee fail to vote after taking time off, the employer may make appropriate wage deductions.

Employees in Illinois and Kentucky are entitled to take time off to vote, but without pay. Alabama and Wisconsin permit wage deductions for actual time lost by the employee when voting.

In the other states, laws are silent as to whether wage deductions are prohibited or permitted. Wyoming specifies that one hour may be taken, without penalty, provided the employee casts his ballot.

Violation Penalties

All but 2 of the 29 states—Alabama and Nebraska—provide penalties for violation of the time off for voting laws. In most states, violation is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

Generally, the statutes penalize the

employer for one or more of the following acts or omissions: refusing time off; deducting such time from employee's wages; subjecting the worker to a penalty; discharging or threatening to discharge the employee; or in any way directly or indirectly violating the law.

A few states also penalize the employer for other acts or omissions as in Oklahoma where an employer who fails to notify the employee of his rights under the time off for voting law is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Tennessee is the only state in which the employee is expressly penalized under the time off for voting law. It is a misdemeanor in Tennessee if a worker takes the allotted time but does not vote, does not report this fact to his employer, and does not accept a pay deduction because of such absence from work.

Some of the other states have employee penalties but are not explicit regarding the time off for voting laws.

Registration

Time off for voting laws are meaningless in most states if the voter has failed to register and is therefore ineligible to cast a ballot. The registration procedure varies from state to state.

Absentee voting laws also vary a great deal from state to state insofar as jurisdictions, mailing dates, etc., and should be checked by the citizen who expects to be absent from the state on election day.

Copies of Bulletin No. 138, the 1962 revision of the pamphlet, "Time Off for Voting Under State Laws," may be obtained free from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Standards, Washington, D. C.

700 Per Cent Growth Rate

Teamsters Local 102 in Newark, N. J., plans a dinner and dance in early December to celebrate 700 per cent growth in membership since 1957.

General President James R. Hoffa will be among the honored guests for the event according to Ben Merker, Local 102 secretary-treasurer.

New Teamster Attacks One-Sided Newspaper

James Vincent, a new member of Teamster Local 215 in Evansville, Ind., recently took up the letter-writing cudgel in dealing with an anti-union newspaper.

The story may best be told by reprinting in its entirety the following story from the Aug. 31 edition of the *Indiana Labor Tribune*:

* * *

"Evansville, Ind.—The employer bias of many newspapers of general circulation was perhaps never more clearly demonstrated than in news coverage on the Bedford-Nugent Sand and Gravel Co., strike in Evansville.

"There the company had been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to bargain with Teamster Local 215. Adamantly refusing to obey the government agency, the company shut down some of its operations.

"Then, the Evansville (Ind.) *Sunday Courier and Press* (circulation 93,964) printed a lengthy letter to the editor by an unnamed person calling himself an "Evansville visitor," who claimed to love the city, its cab drivers, and its people. The mysterious, anonymous letter writer, however, made it clear his heart bled for the Bedford-Nugent Co.

"This prompted James Vincent, a Bedford-Nugent employee who supported the Teamsters, to write an answering letter to the editor of the paper.

Vincent received a rejection from the editor, who pontificated that neither side had clean hands and therefore, he was refusing to publish Vincent's letter as he "did not want to be involved in the dispute."

Although we are baffled by how the editor decided that neither side has clean hands when only the company has disobeyed the NLRB, and how the editor feels he could not involve himself after already having printed the letter against the union, the *Indiana Labor Tribune* feels that Vincent's letter to the *Sunday Courier and Press* is worth publishing. It follows:

"After reading the letter from a 'Visitor' to Evansville, it is kinda hard for me to believe that anyone who can even read could sound off like this and let everyone know he just

doesn't know what he is talking about.

"The facts are these—

"We were getting \$1 an hour and then the minimum wage laws came in and Bedford-Nugent was informed they would have to raise our wages 15 cents an hour. Then later, our employer was told he would not have to give us the \$1.15, so he cut our pay back again.

"Now, Mr. 'Visitor,' you may have lived on \$1 an hour back in the 1800's or early 1900's, but have you ever tried to raise a family on \$1 an hour and only work about seven months out of the year? Maybe Mr. Nugent would like to set us an example on how to do it, or better, maybe you.

"If you were living on starvation wages and then had them cut back more, just what would you do? We turned to what was open to us—the right of every working man to organize. So, almost to the last man, we signed up with the Teamsters Union.

"The National Labor Relations Board ruled that Bedford-Nugent recognize the Teamsters as the representative of its employees. The company still refused to recognize our right to organize, even after the full Labor Board in Washington had ordered them to recognize the Union. As a last resort, they closed down.

"Now Mr. 'Visitor,' there is such a thing as a bad employer. There are such bad employers that they keep their employees on such poor wages and working conditions that they must organize so they can live. In fact, there are employers so bad that they shut down before they will recognize a Union, and they even tell the NLRB where to get off.

"These kind of employers make it real rough on the ones who believe in a living wage and are interested in the welfare of their workers.

"But then, Mr. Nugent sure is getting a lot of sympathy from ignorant people like Mr. 'Visitor'—but don't worry about Mr. Nugent because he has grown fat while our children have grown lean.

"So far as the taxpayers are concerned, it looks kinda like to me that

Mr. Nugent was counting on them to keep us going as most of us had to take some relief and get surplus food in order to stay alive—and we were working men.

"What do you mean by saying that 'no one should be surprised because this was the Teamsters Union?' That sure sounds underhanded to me. We like the Teamsters Union, and they went all out for us. We did not get a Union contract because the company would rather close its doors than recognize a Union. So now we will go look for another job and probably will have to get some help. But we are used to knocks and had to do that while we were working.

"Well, we are glad you like Evansville, Mr. 'Visitor,' and the 'friendly cab drivers.' But, I guess you didn't know the cab drivers are Teamsters, too, because right then and there, they would have turned into a 'dirty dog' in your books . . .

"I am not signing my name as a 'visitor,' but as a guy who lives in Evansville, and the father of eight children, and I am also signing as a member of the Teamsters Union, and I am proud of it!"

• Medicare Support

Not all organized doctors are opposed to medicare for the aged financed through social security.

The National Medical Association comprised of Negro physicians recently passed a resolve in convention supporting the King-Anderson Bill.

Dr. Kenneth W. Clement, president-elect of the NMA, said the convention cited the "colossal failure" of the Kerr-Mills laws, the need for better medicare provisions under social security, and added:

"The majority of the delegates believed . . . that the medicare defeat in the Senate of the United States was unrepresentative of the wishes of the American people, and did not result from the Senate addressing itself to the merits of the proposal.

"This defeat resulted, however, from the vote of the 'solid South,' which feared that civil rights legislation might be brought onto the floor of the Congress by the same route that medicare was, namely, circumventing the Senate committee.

"There is little doubt in the mind of any informed observer of the actions of the Senate, that had the (King-Anderson) measure been brought onto the floor through the normal procedure, it would have passed over-whelmingly."

U.S. Chamber Urges High Pay For Corporation Executives

"Are You Underpaid?"—was the title of an article in the September issue of *Nation's Business* published by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Addressed to its management readers, the story had an interesting subhead: "Top pay must be high enough that lower-level managers have incentive to advance. In 10-level structure . . . president would need to be paid more than \$100,000 so first supervisor could get \$8,000 with 33 per cent average spread up the line."

Early in the story was the problem:

"Executives' salaries have caused arguments for years among scholars, laborers, politicians, and executives themselves. Often such discussions bog down in a confusion of prejudice: 'How can an

executive possibly be worth \$100,000 a year?"

"Skeptics argue that no man can be worth that much. They calculate that if he works 50 weeks a year, he is getting \$2,000 a week, \$400 a day, and \$50 an hour. If a competent foreman gets \$4 an hour; how can an executive be worth more than 10 times as much?"

Nation's Business had an answer. Unlike labor union members who insist that an officer elected to high International office make good decisions and work at his job, the chamber publication came up with:

"Two simple yardsticks can be used to judge an executive's salary. He is properly paid when his salary is logically and reasonably related to—those of other executives in his own company, and those of similar executives in comparable companies.





Mrs. Hoffa signs up new DRIVE members in a reception at Pontiac, Mich.



Campaign

Officers of Teamsters Local 515 in Chattanooga who took part in a DRIVE Party recently were (left to right): Seated—Mrs. J. A. Cooley, president of the Local's DRIVE Ladies Auxiliary; Wallace Clements, DRIVE director for Joint Council 87; E. L. Bozeman, DRIVE director for the Local; Standing—L. C. Choate, recording secretary; George E. Hicks, Jr., secretary-treasurer; J. M. Hartman, trustee; W. A. Test, president; T. H. Embrey and Ralph Lee, trustees.



IN A UNIQUE move to dramatize the importance of registering and voting, DRIVE volunteers throughout the nation will ask Teamster members and their families the following questions during a D-Day check, commencing October 21 and continuing through October 22:

"Are you registered?"

"Will you vote November 6?"

"Are you a member of DRIVE?"

General President James R. Hoffa has appealed for all-out support of the voter survey by local union and joint council leaders. He pointed out that

this bi-partisan effort to promote interest and enthusiasm in voting and good government will win public approval for Teamsters locally and nationally.

The DRIVE Vote Check was scheduled to be the climax of a busy series of activities in the DRIVE program, pointing to election day.

More of the popular "Jo Hoffa Banquets" were on tap, along with a continually growing number of neighborhood get-togethers in the "DRIVE Goes to a Party" program.

DRIVE Director Sidney Zagri said

Jo Hoffa banquets were set for Greensboro, N. C., October 6; Chicago, October 17; Cleveland, October 27, and Rochester, N. Y., November 4.

DRIVE Ladies Auxiliaries were active in many key areas, many of them sponsoring membership contests and enlisting volunteers for pre-election precinct work.

Early in September, full-time DRIVE directors in the Western Conference met in San Francisco to formulate final plans for the coming election and to review procedures for the



Nears Election Peak



Pontiac-area Teamsters, friends, and visitors crowded into the Local 614 hall to register for Mrs. Hoffa's DRIVE reception.



It was going to be a neighborhood-sized DRIVE party at first, but so many politically-awakened voters wanted to attend that Mrs. Hoffa's reception in Pontiac was moved to the Teamster Local Union 614 hall.

D-Day Vote Check. At an evening session, the directors were joined by representatives of various joint councils from the eleven western states and Hawaii for more discussions.

Basic standards for evaluating candidates on "gut issues" as they relate to Teamsters were established.

A similar meeting followed in Chicago in mid-September for full-time political directors and joint council presidents of the Central Conference of Teamsters. Also attending this session were representatives from the Eastern Conference and the Southern

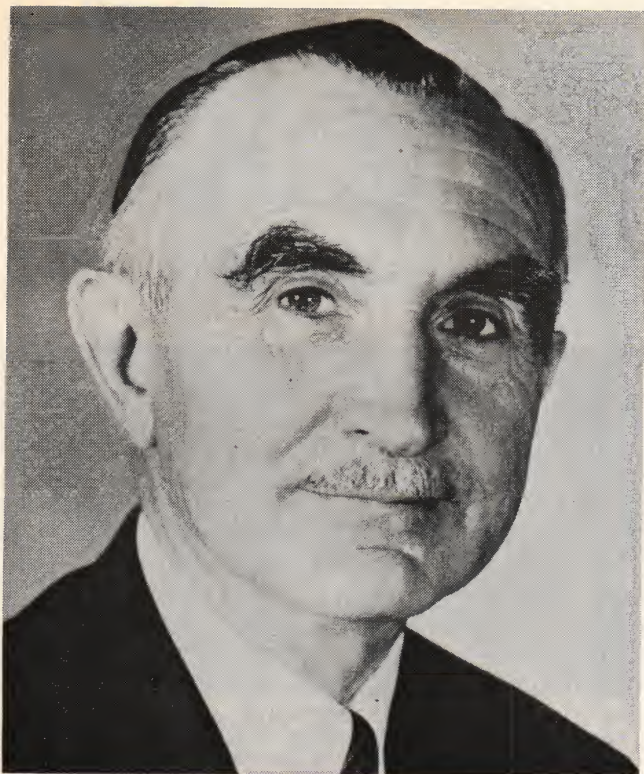
Conference.

Vice President John T. O'Brien, who presided at a dinner meeting, told the group that the DRIVE program should be given "number one" priority in Teamster activities.

The "big one" for DRIVE between now and election day will be the Vote Check. Zagri said success of the five-day check, in which volunteers will contact as many Teamsters and their families as possible, depends almost completely on the cooperation of joint council and local union leadership.

Ten thousand persons attended the Teamster Local 251 annual outing at Rocky Point Park in Rhode Island and the occasion was used by Local President Alexander Hylek to discuss the aims of DRIVE and affix "DRIVE to Survive" stickers on the bumpers of members' automobiles.





Senator Morse

No Rubber Stamp

Powerful Forces Seek to Silence Senate's Voice Of Dissent

The Senatorial Election Committee of the Republican Party, headed by Barry Goldwater, publicly announced many weeks ago that the Republican Party would rather defeat Wayne Morse than any other candidate for the Senate.

The Republican National Committee through its national committeeman from Oregon, publicly announced that Wayne Morse is the Number One target in the 1962 Senate race.

Why all this determination on the part of the reactionary political forces of America to defeat Wayne Morse? There are also reactionary Democratic forces who join in the reactionary coalition of the Congress to defeat progressive legislation which such liberals as Wayne Morse always support.

This coalition of reactionaries in Congress has succeeded since 1939 in defeating almost all progressive legislative proposals in the Congress aimed at protecting and promoting the general welfare of all the people. This coalition of reactionaries, consisting of an overwhelming majority of Republicans and a minimum of ultra-conservative Democrats, has been successful in passing many pieces of legislation that have served not the welfare of all the people, but the selfish interests of economic groups which seek to exploit economically the general public.

Thus, Wayne Morse, time and time

again, has argued for another principle of the Morse political code based upon his recognized scholarship in the field of Constitutional law and Constitutional history. He points out that our Constitutional Fathers set up our form of Constitutional self-government to promote the general welfare of all of the people, and not the selfish welfare of just some of the people.

What are some of the examples of the application of the Morse political code in connection with great issues that have come before the Senate during his 18 years in the Senate?

When one looks at this record, it is easy to understand why he is the Number One target of reactionary forces in the 1962 election.

In the field of labor legislation, he led the fight in 1947 against the Taft-Hartley bill. He offered amendment after amendment to that bill, seeking to protect the legitimate rights of both labor and management. He warned that if the Taft-Hartley bill became law, both management and labor would come to learn that it would produce management-labor discord rather than harmony. Time has proved him right. He has always taken the position that a filibuster which seeks to prevent a vote from ever occurring on a bill is unjustified, and therefore he has opposed filibusters on civil rights issues which are always staged in order to prevent a vote from ever occurring on civil rights legislation.

But Morse supports and participates in filibusters that seek to obtain enough time to stop a legislative steamroller in the Senate, and seek to obtain enough time to give the public a chance to inform itself as to what is happening to its best interests in the Senate on some particular issue, or to obtain enough time, as he did in his filibuster against the Taft-Hartley bill, to enable Senators traveling in Europe to get back to the United States and vote to sustain the President's veto against the Taft-Hartley bill. They did not return.

In 1959, it was Wayne Morse who led the fight in the Senate against what he termed the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill. That story involves one of the most dramatic legislative battles in the history of the Senate during the past 25 years. Labor should never forget that the labor bill passed by the Senate in 1959 was the Kennedy-Morse bill. It was passed by a vote of 90 to 1. The only Senator who voted against the Kennedy-Morse labor bill of 1959 was Barry Goldwater of Arizona. Enough said.

The House had passed the vicious anti-labor bill called the Landrum-Griffin bill. The job of the conference committee between the House and the Senate was to reconcile, if possible, the poles-apart differences between the Kennedy-Morse bill passed by the Senate and the Landrum-Griffin bill passed by the House. Morse was

one of the Senate conferees as was the then Senator from Massachusetts, Senator Kennedy. It became very clear early in the conference that Morse was standing alone in opposition to not only the House conferees but the Senate conferees in respect to proposed compromises.

The leadership of the House, both Democratic and Republican, made clear to the House conferees that they should not yield to the Senate on any of the major provisions of the Kennedy-Morse bill. The chairman of the conference committee was the Senator from Massachusetts, Jack Kennedy.

When it became clear that all of the Senate conferees except Morse were going to accept the compromise provisions of the House, Morse asked the Senate conferees to obtain a vote for a motion that he offered the conference to take back to the Senate further instructions, seven issues on which compromises were being proposed and which the Senate conferees were about to accept.

It is well known that Morse also appealed to many labor leaders to give him support for his proposal to go back to the Senate for instructions on these seven issues. They included such issues as the "no-man's land" provision of the House Landrum-Griffin bill which took away from all workers in all plants employing 25 or less men, all protection of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution.

It was Wayne Morse who said at the time: "If the only defect of this anti-labor bill were the no-man's land provision, I would still vote against it. I would vote against it because it is unconscionable to place workers in any plant in America, which is in fact engaged in interstate commerce, at the mercy of state courts and state laws. The number of workers in a plant should never determine the rights of those workers to full protection under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States."

It was Senator Morse who protested the failure of the Landrum-Griffin bill to give situs picketing protection to workers. He protested the bonding features of the bill that discriminated against unions. He protested the unfair restrictions of the Landrum-Griffin bill in regard to secondary boycotts. He asked the conferees to take back to the Senate for instructions the restrictions on union shop organization. He protested the hot cargo restrictions of Landrum-Griffin.

He said at the time: "I am convinced that on each one of these

issues so fairly covered in the Kennedy-Morse bill, that went to conference, the Senate would reaffirm its position and instruct the Senate conferees to hold fast.

Morse argued that with a vote of 90 to 1 on the Kennedy-Morse bill as it passed the Senate, it was unthinkable to expect the Senate to reverse itself. Nevertheless, the parliamentary strategy was to keep the seven issues which Morse raised in conference from being considered further by the Senate. Therefore, his proposal to resubmit them to the Senate for instructions failed in conference and the result was what Morse termed the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill.

When the conference report reached the floor of the Senate, it appeared that sedative powders of silence had been swallowed by most of the liberals. The only man to lead the fight against the conference report was Senator Morse. For four and one-half hours he spoke against the conference report. He told the story of what happened in conference; he pleaded with the Senate to send the conference report back to conference with deliberate instructions to eliminate many of its anti-labor features.

Not a single member of the Senate conferees answered Morse's arguments. The chairman of the conference, Senator Kennedy from Massachusetts, presented the conference report with a very brief statement of its content, but at no time did he or anyone else on the Democratic side seek to justify the report.

Interestingly enough, it was Barry Goldwater on the Republican side who spoke up in defense of the conference report, but he made no attempt to answer Morse's arguments.

This is the record of Wayne Morse on what now is generally known as the Landrum-Griffin law. It is such courage and determination to follow where facts lead, irrespective of where the politics lead, that has made Wayne Morse the target of the reactionaries in the 1962 campaign.

During this last session of Congress, the reactionary coalition offered the satellite communications giveaway bill which time will prove gave away the people's rights to own and control the satellite space communications system.

The federal government has already spent billions of dollars in the development of space research and hundreds of millions of dollars in the development of a space communications system. However, reactionary political forces, responding to the most powerful lobby, A. T. & T., introduced a

bill which turns over the ownership and control of a space communications satellite system to a monopolistic combine dominated by A. T. & T. This is the first legalized cartel in the history of the United States.

It was necessary to pass this monopolistic giveaway bill in order to get around the anti-trust laws. It never should be forgotten that the cartel created by the space communications bill never could operate legally if they had not obtained the passage of this bill which amounts to a legal exemption from the operation of the anti-trust laws. A small group of liberal Senators led the fight against this bill.

However, most of the castigation and abuse coming from the reactionary press of America for opposition to this bill was heaped on the head of Wayne Morse of Oregon. This is true because it was Wayne Morse who consumed the largest share of the time in a filibuster against this bill, ably assisted by his liberal colleagues.

Here again, Wayne Morse fought to obtain enough time for debate so that the public could awaken to the dangers inherent in this bill. It should be remembered that every Republican in the Senate was for the bill and, unfortunately, the Kennedy Administration, with the majority of the Democrats were also for the bill.

The leadership of the Senate became frightened when it realized that public opinion was beginning to awaken in support of the position taken by Wayne Morse, Estes Kefauver, Maurine Neuberger, Albert Gore, Paul Douglas, and other liberals who were making a valiant fight against the bill.

Therefore, the leadership entered into a series of trade with the Southerners and for the first time in several decades, imposed cloture on the Senate of the United States. They could not answer the arguments of the liberals, therefore they proceeded to deny them the right to speak freely in opposition to the bill and in support of more than 200 amendments.

Morse labeled parliamentary tactics of the leadership of the Senate both on the Republican and Democratic sides as the application of a parliamentary guillotine to the liberals. Reactionary forces won out, the bill was passed, but 11 courageous liberals vote against it.

No one aroused the opposition of the reactionary forces as the result of the fight waged against the space communications satellite bill more than Wayne Morse.



Ballew Retires At Everett

Jim Ballew has retired as secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 38 in Everett, Wash., ending a 26-year career of union work.

Ballew was honored at a dinner attended by Teamsters and friends. During his career, he once served as director of the Western States Dairy Division.

Frank Donovan, a business agent for Local 38 the past 24 years, succeeded Ballew as secretary-treasurer.

Naber Named To Local Office

John H. Naber, recording secretary of Teamsters Local 688 in St. Louis, Mo., recently was named president to complete the term of William Latal who retired from office last July.

Harold J. Gibbons, Executive Vice President of the IBT and secretary-treasurer of Local 688, said Naber's appointment was made by the Local 688 executive board "in a logical recognition of his service and abilities."

Naber joined Local 688 in 1940 and was named a business representative in 1951. In 1954 he began serving as Gibbons' assistant and since 1957 has been in charge of the union's day-to-day affairs while Gibbons worked in the International office.

Formerly recording secretary of Local 688, Naber was succeeded in

that post by Edward C. Brown, chief negotiator and a trustee member of the executive board.

The unexpired term of Latal, who was the first and only president of 688, runs to February, 1964.

Teamsters Get AF Compliment

Teamsters Local 483 in Boise, Idaho, recently was complimented for helping to complete a missile pad job considerably ahead of schedule.

General President James R. Hoffa received a letter from J. P. Danrot, labor relations advisor for the Site Activation Task Force at Mountain Home Air Force Base, in which he wrote in part:

"... The work of construction and installation of the Titan I ICBM Site near Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, will be completed very soon.

"This project will have accomplished Turn-key substantially ahead of schedule and the harmonious working relationship with your Local No. 483, Boise, has contributed its share to the accomplishment of this mission.

"You can be proud of your brothers!"

Unions Donate To Med Center

Colorado-Wyoming Teamsters Joint Council 54 and five Local Unions

recently donated \$1,800 to the American Medical Center in Denver—a nonsectarian hospital that provides free treatment for advanced cancer and chronic chest disease patients.

Joining in the donation were Local 146 of Colorado Springs and Denver Locals 435, 452, 775, and 961. A notation accompanying the Teamster present read in part:

"There is no other hospital in the country giving such total care, including extensive surgery where needed, without charge to either patient or patients' families.

"Officials of the Teamsters Colorado and Wyoming Joint Council have investigated this project thoroughly and agree unanimously on its worthiness. . ."

Ex-Teamster Safety Leader

Bertram L. Wheat, one-time business representative for Teamsters Local 144 in Terre Haute, Ind., recently was named top fleet safety director for 1962 by the American Trucking Assns., Inc.

Wheat began his trucking industry career in 1938 as a line haul truck driver. He later served his Teamster Local as a business representative and eventually joined the staff of Eastern Express in 1950, going on to direct the firm's safety program.

New Quarters For Local 328

Teamsters Local 328 of Escanaba, Mich., was scheduled to move into its new business office early in October.

The new Local office is an enlarged and remodeled structure formerly occupied by Knights of Columbus clubrooms and was purchased at public auction.

The building provides conference rooms, an auditorium, kitchen facilities, and offices.

Honor Awarded To Local 495

Teamsters Local 495 in Los Angeles was one of several organizations honored the past Labor Day by the Catholic Labor Institute.

Teamster Joint Council 42 President John Annand accepted the award—recognition of a contribution to better labor-management relations—on behalf of Local 495. California Gov. Pat Brown made the presentation.

WHAT'S NEW?

Foam Vehicle Washer Is Fully Portable

A New York City firm is marketing a foam washer for vehicle surfaces that pumps detergent solution from any suitable container or drum. It employs compressed air to spray foam on the vehicle. One of its more attractive features is that it is fully portable and easy to move, weighing only 30 pounds without hose. It operates on a standard 110-volt AC outlet.

• • •

Yellow Compound Stops Battery Corrosion

A bright yellow compound available in aerosol cans is said to assure the prevention of battery corrosion. The vivid color is used so that the user can see that there is proper coverage of battery terminals and hold-down clamps.

• • •

Extend Life of Dry Air Filters

The life of dry-type air filter elements can be extended by 100 per cent by a special washing compound from Minnesota. This washing compound removes carbon soot and blowby-fume residue from the pores of the filter paper.

• • •

Automatic Shut-Off of Engine Priming System

A New Jersey firm is marketing an engine priming system that prevents the use of ether starting fluid after the engine has warmed up to operating temperature. Designed for either diesel or gasoline engines, it works like this. At the push of a button on the dash, starting fluid is atomized into the hot air induction system. The unit is connected to the lube oil line which shuts off starting fluid as soon as engine warms up to operating temperature.

Safety Glasses for Headlight Glare



Blinding headlight glare is prevented by a new development in night driving safety glasses. Unlike tinted glasses which reduce overall visibility, the Glare-Guard is the first night driving eye-aid which affords a clear view of the entire roadway; yet a slight tilt of the head blocks 97% of oncoming headlight glare while maintaining clear vision in the driver's lane.

Even when facing high-beam headlights one's eyes do not develop blind spots. This improves night vision and makes night driving less tiresome. The Glare-Guard also bars glare from powerful street-lights. Most important, however, is the elimination of dangerous blinding glare which, together with greatly reduced fatigue, makes for more comfortable and safer night driving.

The Glare-Guard is especially helpful to those who earn their living driving at night. It is available in two styles: the temple style is worn like glasses, while the clip-on style fits over glasses.

• • •

More Comfort for Loading Dock Workers

The loss of cooled, heated or filtered air at loading docks is possible

WHAT'S NEW endeavors to keep our readers informed of late developments in fields in which they are interested. Since it is the policy of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER not to advertise any product, trade names and manufacturers are omitted. Interested readers can obtain names of manufacturers by writing THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, 25 Louisiana Ave., Washington 1, D. C.

A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

through a loading dock door seal. This frame of 18-inch square polyurethane foam around a loading dock doorway for truck and trailer shipments. When the truck backs up to the entrance, the thick pad compresses to form an airtight seal between the building and the vehicle. This device also keeps out weather, dust and exhaust fumes.

• • •

Cleaner Does Job, Safe to Hands

Grease, grime, paints, resins etc. are quickly and safely removed from hard-working hands with a new and highly-effective hand cleaner. The compound contains no abrasives or acids and will not dry the skin.

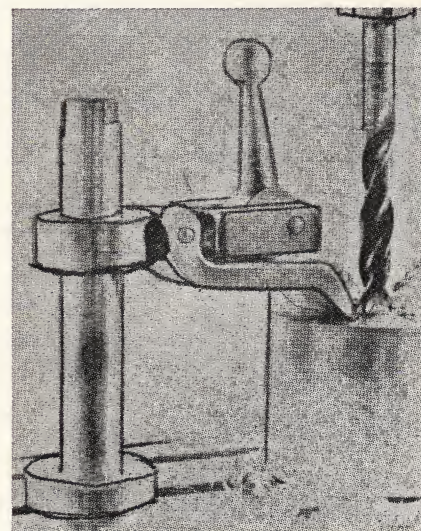
• • •

Carburetor Cleaner For Difficult Places

In handy aerosol spray form comes a carburetor cleaner that penetrates into hard-to-reach places such as the manifold heater shaft and removes dirt, varnish, carbon and gum. It is manufactured in Massachusetts.

• • •

Work Holder for All Types of Jobs



For any type of job, milling, drilling, grinding, welding, etc. there is a new work-holding device that instantly locks work material into exact position and holds it firmly and rigidly.



LAUGH LOAD

Clear?

I must explain that I was only joking when I wrote that I didn't mean what I said about reconsidering my decision not to change my mind.

All Depends

A city boy on a night hike in the Rocky Mountains inquired of the guide, "Is it true, a grizzly won't attack you if you're carrying a flashlight?"

"That depends," said the guide, "on how fast you're carrying it."

Quite True

Quizzmaster: "How many successful jumps must a para-trooper make before he graduates?"

Contestant: "All of them!"

Ways and Ways

A housewife was interviewing an applicant for a job on her household staff. "Do you know how to serve company?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am; both ways," was the reply.

"Just what do you mean by 'both ways'?"

"So's they'll come back and so's they won't."

Champion Pessimist

One day, after an exceptionally long spell of good weather, a farmer was standing in his field gazing sadly at the bumper crop. A car stopped and the driver leaned out to congratulate the farmer on the fantastic growth of his produce.

"Yes, it's true," the farmer lamented. "The vegetables are bigger and better than ever, and the wheat

is coming along well enough, but just think how it's exhausting the soil."

Inefficiency

Disgruntled worker to foreman: "Take it easy! Rome wasn't built in a day!"

Hard-charging foreman: "Yea! And I wasn't foreman on that job either!"
—Mickey Kindare

Leave Me Out

Wifey: "Mort, wake up! There's a burglar going through your pockets!"

Maintenance Foreman: "Leave me out of it, Mabel. You two just go ahead and fight it out yourselves!"

Watch That Blink

Scientists say that it takes a fifth of a second to blink an eye and that a person blinks 25 times a minute. Thus, it could be said that a driver who averages 55 miles an hour on a ten-hour trip drives 33 miles with his eyes shut.

And then, there are those who drive with their eyes closed all the time.

Available

For hours a picket walked up and down a busy street carrying a sign that was absolutely blank. Asked what was the big idea, he replied, "I'm looking for a sponsor."

Unfair Flare

A bookie handed over the money to the little old lady.

"How did you manage to pick the winner?" he asked.

"I just stuck a pin in the paper," she answered, "and there it was."

"But how come you knocked off four winners yesterday?"

"Oh," laughed the little old lady, "yesterday I cheated a little. I used a fork."

Might Be It

"Your husband has a new suit, hasn't he?"

"No, I'm quite sure he hasn't."

"Well, something about his appearance is different."

"Oh, now I know what it is! Didn't I tell you I have a new husband?"

By Return Mail?

Lecturer: "Robert Burns wrote 'To a Mouse'."

Voice: "Did he get an answer?"

Try Anything

Freight Terminal Manager: "Do you know what makes the Tower of Pisa lean?"

Overweight Secretary: "No, sir, I don't. If I did, I'd take some myself."

Ultimates

They're married for better or for worse. She couldn't do better and he couldn't do worse.

Keeping Abreast

A reporter from a big city newspaper stopped to visit a friend who ran a little country weekly.

He asked his friend, "How can you keep up your circulation in a town where everyone already knows what everyone else is doing?"

The editor grinned: "They know what everyone's doing, all right, but they read the paper to see who's been caught at it."

Space Tale

Barker had been boasting of the accomplishments of his 19-year-old son while his companion listened quietly.

"Say, Peters," he said suddenly, "how about your boy? Doesn't he have any special talents?"

"Well," replied Peters grimly, "he should be quite an authority on interplanetary travel. In school he took up space."

Snuffed Out

Burning the candle at both ends is one way to go out like a light.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



(From the September, 1912, issue of *The Teamster*)

A Duty to Labor

Organized labor would have to look far and wide today to find as staunch a friend in the halls of Congress as the man liberally quoted in our October, 1912, issue of *The Teamster*. True, a handful of friends in Congress still remain, ones who will stand up for labor's social aims, but their number is sadly lacking.

During the closing hours of the 1912 session of Congress, H. Robert Fowler of Illinois gave an eloquent speech about how much this nation owes the working man and how little it has done to fulfill its responsibilities toward him. The closing paragraphs of his address to Congress is reprinted below.

"The next great task for labor is a struggle for an equitable division of profit. While complete relief cannot be expected to come all at once and everywhere at the same time, yet it may be attained more readily by the enactment of wise laws directing the course to be pursued by both labor and capital. The world owes a duty to labor which has not been faithfully discharged by legislative bodies in the past.

"In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, the time is now ripe for prompt action in this respect, for upon the success of labor depends the success of labor of our institutions of liberty and learning.

"The mighty Roman empire crumbled and fell because of her abuse to labor. Her playhouse of crime lie in monumental ruins to remind the world of the magnitude of her sins against labor. Let us take warning from this sad example and in the sweat of our legislative duties accord to labor a just recognition of its rights, so that it may have an equal chance in the race of life for prosperity and happiness.

"We owe much to labor. It is our staff of life. It is our storehouse



of supply. Yea, more, it heard the voice of God in judgment against sin, and answered the righteous sentence in the sweat of its face for the adequate supply of human wants. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, labor found man in the jungles of barbarism and blood, conducted him safely through the winding, misty valleys of superstition and ignorance, pointed out the fruitful fields of knowledge, led him up the sober heights of judgment and reason, placed a crown upon his head, and transformed him into an intellectual and moral god."

On Holding Conventions

General President Tobin in a lead editorial reminded the membership that the eighth regular convention of the IBT would soon be opening in Indianapolis for one week. The date had been set as October 7. President Tobin then discoursed on the inherent advantages that have been realized by our organization since the adoption of a resolution to have conventions every two years instead of every year, as had been the practice in the past.

"In the Detroit convention in 1908 the organization changed its custom from the yearly convention to the biennial," Tobin wrote. "This was perhaps the most progressive act of the International since its for-

mation." President Tobin then went on to explain this was a good administrative move on the part of the IBT.

"The yearly convention had a tendency to create considerable discontent in the general organization, in addition to the enormous expenditure of money entailed as a result of sending delegates to our convention."

Overall, President Tobin estimated that \$40,000 was saved annually by having our convention every two years instead of once a year. "After all," he said, "the Cigar Makers this year held their first convention in 16 years; the Granite Workers held their first convention in 20 years."

After 50 years, we see now that President Tobin's decision to push for a longer period between conventions has generally been adopted by most unions.

Of the 189 unions listed in the Directory on National and International Labor Unions (1961), published by the U. S. Department of Labor, nearly one-third, or 61 unions, hold their conventions every two years. The next most popular period for holding conventions is four years (39 unions). Although there are still a large number of unions holding conventions annually (35) they are mostly smaller organizations. To round out the convention picture, the Department of Labor shows 10 unions hold no conventions; five have no stipulation in their constitutions for holding conventions; four unions' conventions are subject to call; one union holds a convention every six months; one every four months and one every 18 months. Nineteen unions hold conventions every three years and 13 hold them every five years, as does our own organization. Five years is the longest time between conventions for any union that holds conventions.

VOTE

NOVEMBER 6



JOIN DRIVE • By joining the Teamsters Union Political arm you make possible support of candidates friendly to your interests. Your help also enables DRIVE to continue its broad campaign to inform Teamster families on issues which can help or harm their family security.



REGISTER • In many areas there is still time to register and vote, if you have not already qualified. Make sure each eligible member of your family is registered. If you've moved recently, check to see if you must re-register.



CHECK THE CANDIDATES • In races for the U. S. Senate and U. S. House of Representatives, find out how the candidates stand on the question of imposing anti-trust laws on labor unions—a move which would mean the final death blow to free labor organizations. Learn, also, how the candidates feel about promoting a fair and equitable transportation policy, one that will foster competition and not favor any mode of transportation. Then elect your friends, and defeat your enemies.

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NOVEMBER 6

